# Daily Report

# Latin America

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*FBIS-LAT-93-092* *14 May 1993*

CONTENTS

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

**CARIBBEAN**

**Cuba**

Foreign Journalists Watch U.S. Maneuvers at Guantanamo Naval Base *[Havana Radio]* ..... 1
Armed Forces' 'New' Role Viewed *[Havana Radio]* ..... 1
Visiting European Parliamentarians Meet With Alarcon *[Havana Radio]* ..... 1
Foreign Minister Concludes Working Tour of Santiago de Cuba *[Havana Radio]* ..... 2
PCC First Secretary Remarks on Spring Harvest Campaign *[Havana Radio]* ..... 2
New 'CONTACTOS' Business Magazine Introduced *[Havana Radio]* ..... 2

**Inter-Caribbean Affairs**

Caricom Defers Decision on Establishing Commission With Cuba *[CANA]* ..... 2

**Dominican Republic**

Armed Forces Secretary Rules Out Intervention in Haiti *[Santo Domingo Radio]* ..... 3

**Haiti**

Army Denies Agreeing To Deployment of Police *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* ..... 3
MDN Condemns 'Cynical, Immoral' Foreign Intervention *[Port-au-Prince TV]* ..... 4
MIDH Urges Government To Oppose Deployment of Peace Force *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* ..... 4
CONACOM Makes Proposals To Resolve 'Crisis' *[Port-au-Prince TV]* ..... 4
League of Socialist Workers Proposes Alternatives to 'Crisis' *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* ..... 5
Pro-Aristide Demonstration in Goanaives Said 'Violently' Dispersed *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* ..... 5
Cedras Says Venezuela's Perez 'At the Root' of Coup *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* ..... 5

**Jamaica**

Patterson Tours Flood-Ravaged Eastern Area *[CANA]* ..... 5

**MEXICO**

* Anti-NAFTA 'Network' Issues Proposals *[LA JORNADA 25 Mar]* ..... 7

**CENTRAL AMERICA**

**El Salvador**

Manuel Rodriguez Engelhardt Confirmed as MSN Presidential Candidate *[San Salvador Radio]* . 11
National Solidarity Movement Announces Presidential Candidate *[San Salvador TV]* ..... 11

**Guatemala**

President Orders 'Indefinite' Closure of 2 Schools *[SIGLO VEINTIUNO 13 May]* ..... 11
Army Confirms Escape of Captain Who Ordered Devine Murder *[ACAN]* ..... 12
Army Spokesman: 'Insufficient Evidence' To Condemn Officer in Devine Case *[PRENSA LIBRE 13 May]* ..... 12
Army Said Concerned of 'Rumors' of 'Constitutional Break' *[EL GRAFICO 13 May]* ..... 12
Correction to Army Personnel Sentenced for Murder of U.S. Citizen ..... 12

**Honduras**

Congress Dismisses Attorney General Matute Over PNH 'Political Feuds' *[ACAN]* ..... 12
Callejas Cited on Flagging of Foreign Ships *[LA PRENSA 13 May]* ..... 13
U.S. Return of Chinese Noted *[EL HERALDO 11 May]* ..... 13

**Nicaragua**

Presidency Minister Remarks on Washington Seminar *[Managua TV]* ..... 14
Rejects U.S. Intervention *[Managua Radio]* ..... 15
Armed Group Demands Release of Jose Sandoval *[Managua Radio]* ..... 15
Four Commissions Created To Oversee Accords With Demobilized *[Managua TV]* ..... 16

**Panama**

Endara Said Suffering From 'Gastrointestinal Problems' *[LA PRENSA 13 May]* ..... 16
Security Corps Restricts Endara's Public Appearances *[EL PANAMA AMERICA 13 May]* ..... 16
Finance Minister Says Privatization Plan 'Has Failed' *[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 13 May]* ... 17
Maritime Service Director: Cocaine, Arms Trafficking by Sea Well Controlled *[ACAN]* ..... 17
Noriega Said Continuing To Resist Testifying Against Raul Castro
*[EL PANAMA AMERICA 13 May]* ..... 18
Mexico Grants Asylum to Ex-Manager of National Bank *[LA PRENSA 13 May]* ..... 18
Agreement Establishing Air Service to Russia Approved *[Panama City Radio]* ..... 18

**SOUTH AMERICA**

**Argentina**

Menem To Meet With Clinton in Washington 29 Jun *[TELAM]* ..... 19
British Capital To Invest in Key Areas of Economy *[TELAM]* ..... 19
Justicialist Party Nominates Party Authorities *[NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS]* ..... 20
Joint Congressional Committee on Intelligence Forms *[TELAM]* ..... 20
Formation of New Secretariats, Undersecretariats Banned *[CLARIN 12 May]* ..... 20

**Bolivia**

British Company Reportedly Sent Toxic Waste to Oruro *[La Paz TV]* ..... 20

**Brazil**

Air Force Chief Denounces Campaign Against Armed Forces
*[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 12 May]* ..... 21
Commentary Views Air Force Commander's 'Manifesto' *[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 11 May]* ..... 21
President Confirms Attorney General; Plans Cabinet Changes *[Brasilia Radio]* ..... 22
German Banks Guarantee $300 Million Loan for Nuclear Plant
*[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 13 May]* ..... 22

**Chile**

Foreign Minister Views Agreement With Peru *[Santiago Radio]* ..... 23
Aylwin Confers With Fujimori *[Santiago Radio]* ..... 23
Russian Foreign Minister's Visit Suspended *[EL MERCURIO 7 May]* ..... 23
Pinochet Remarks to French Magazine Noted *[Santiago Radio]* ..... 24

**Colombia**

Authorities Arrest Cartel Liaison Sought by U.S. Court *[EL NUEVO SIGLO 7 May]* ..... 24
'Gigantic' Coca Plantation Found on Border With Panama *[AFP]* ..... 24

**Ecuador**

Swiss Company Demands Freezing National Assets *[Quito Radio]* ..... 25

**Paraguay**

Deputies Call for Termination of U.S. Envoy's Tour *[Asuncion TV]* ..... 25
Electoral Tribunal Refuses To Supervise Vote Counting *[ULTIMA HORA 13 May]* ..... 26
JEC Chairman: Latest Vote Count Assures Colorado Victory *[Asuncion Radio]* ..... 26
Apparent President-Elect Wasmosy Interviewed *[Asuncion TV]* ..... 26
Foreign Pressure Forces Postponement of Entry Into GATT *[ULTIMA HORA 12 May]* ..... 30

## Cuba

### Foreign Journalists Watch U.S. Maneuvers at Guantanamo Naval Base

*FL1305222393 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 May 93*

[Text] As we reported at the beginning of the week, foreign correspondents invited by Cuban Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina saw with their own eyes the dangers in the U.S. military maneuvers at Guantanamo Naval Base. Today's edition of GRANMA carries the details.

On 11 May, at the Melones observation point in the tourist complex of the Gaviota Corporation, journalists listened to the bombs from the U.S. F-18 fighters that were falling relatively close to the towns of Caimanera and Boqueron.

Cameramen, photographers, and correspondents went out on the balcony and from there shot pictures of the planes and smoke from the bombs. From there, one can see the 110-square-km base, a territory that has been occupied for the past 90 years.

Before the maneuvers, Brigadier General Jose Solar Hernandez [rank as heard] explained to the visitors the dangers to the Cubans. He showed them, on a scale model and from the observation point itself, how the planes drop bombs during their maneuvers, frequently violating Cuban air space, and fire 155-mm shells over Boqueron.

The risk is constant. The slightest error could make them fall on Cuban military installations or towns. Solar reiterated that that base should be shut down, the way they are shutting down other bases in the United States. The installation is both dangerous and obsolete.

Robaina and the foreign journalists then crossed the Cuban part of the bay in a boat and in Caimanera were briefed on that municipality's overall development program.

### Armed Forces' 'New' Role Viewed

*PA1305161493 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 May 93*

[Commentary by Roberto Morejon]

[Text] The Cuban Armed Forces are too large and costly in relation to the country's economic development, according to General Raul Castro, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces. The overexpansion resulted from the assistance given for more than 30 years by the former USSR. With the end of that aid, however, Cubans began a necessary rationalization.

As the [word indistinct] of the Armed Forces in each country depends on its economic development, Cuban authorities have decided to reduce the number of soldiers and military structures without affecting the country's defense capacity.

As a result of the new relations with Russia, which succeeded the former USSR, the Cuban Armed Forces have not received any type of military equipment since 1990, have not purchased any new trucks, helicopters, or transportation planes, or invested in industrial or construction projects.

How could Cuba face the challenge of maintaining the equipment in good condition under these circumstances? The Cuban Armed Forces quickly answered that question when its experts and technicians multiplied their initiatives. New formulas were incorporated and others are being studied for a more rational use of the existing means and creating mechanisms for the production of spare parts and maintaining techniques and weapons.

The Cuban Armed Forces have not made changes in that field. It also plans to reduce as much as possible the use of budget allocations. Officers, soldiers, Navy, and civilian personnel are participating in self-sufficient programs that have enabled them to produce staple products on their own, except for salt and sugar.

Last week, the local press noted the participation of Cuban soldiers in the tomato harvest in the western Pinar del Rio Province, where they harvested 81 percent of the total production. In that respect, the Cuban Armed Forces made a sensible contribution to the national economy by providing the necessary manpower at a time of deficit.

The Cuban Armed Forces have actively shown the new role that they can play in the country without representing an economic burden to the state and guaranteeing the nation's defense capacity.

### Visiting European Parliamentarians Meet With Alarcon

*FL1405013893 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 May 93*

[Text] The delegation of European parliamentarians visiting Cuba on 13 May met with Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada, president of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP]. Afterward, reporter Gisel Bel Heredia talked with one of them about the blockade against Cuba and its effects.

[Begin recording] [Bel] Greetings. The great moral authority of the European Parliament will figure prominently in the call to lift the blockade against Cuba. This was stated by Eugenio Melandri, who is visiting Cuba to get a closer look at this problem to reverse it through the report the delegation will make to the European Parliament.

[Melandri] The parliament has taken a very clear stand by asking for the lifting of the blockade against Cuba. It would be helpful for Europe to establish economic and financial cooperation agreements with Cuba. I believe that this might encourage the different governments and businesses to try to improve relations, reach accords, and become free from the impositions of the Americans. This might also urge the Clinton administration to take a different stand regarding relations with Cuba.

[Bel] Italian parliamentarian Melandri made these statements following the meeting with Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada, president of the ANPP. Melandri also talked about what he saw in terms of the effect of the blockade in Cuba.

[Melandri] The blockade against Cuba has very strong repercussions and consequences for the life of the Cuban people. It affects the daily food supply, medicines, scientific research, and the whole country's unfolding social, political, and economic life. It affects Cubans at home, in the family, and in their activities.

[Bel] The visitor also gave his impression of the Cuban people.

[Melandri] I have seen an extremely active people, very dynamic people, who are not stagnant, have not stopped, are courageous and also enthusiastic to overcome what you call the special period. [end recording]

### Foreign Minister Concludes Working Tour of Santiago de Cuba

*FL1305211193 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 May 93*

[Report by Roberto Cavada—recorded]

[Excerpts] Today, Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina concluded his working tour with domestic and foreign press, who visited the Santiago de Cuba General Hospital this morning and spoke with optic neuritis patients and specialists. There, we learned that Santiago de Cuba Province has approximately 2,000 cases of polyneuritis, which is being treated with vitamins, ozone therapy, interferon, and other methods. The journalists could visit each patient in their bed and converse with them in the hospital. [passage omitted]

We are already several kilometers from Santiago de Cuba and are returning to Havana after a two-day working visit in Guantanamo and Santiago de Cuba Provinces, where we learned that the Cuban people have a lot to offer the world, because our diplomacy is based on them.

### PCC First Secretary Remarks on Spring Harvest Campaign

*FL1305222993 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 May 93*

[Text] The 19 April Miscellaneous Crops Enterprise in Quivican was the most outstanding in Havana Province in the potato harvest by gathering 6,040 quintals per caballeria. This information was reported during the conclusion of the group emulation activity "May for the Fatherland." According to what we were able to learn, during this campaign the most outstanding groups were: the Youth Labor Army and the Marcos Marti contingent, as well as mobilized and student workers.

In reviewing the emulation inspection, Candido Palmero, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] in Havana Province, referred to the main tasks that must be carried out in this spring campaign, which recently began.

[Begin Palmero recording] We are obligated to make spring into a cold-season campaign, which is what the country needs. This is what the country has asked of us and that is what we must do. Many of those here know it because it is discussed daily at the cooperatives, farms, enterprises, and leadership directorates. The enthusiasm, which we saw during the plantain harvest, the complete and solid dedication of each worker, cadre, and resident of Havana is what we need now in these most difficult of times when the sun and rain hit hard and there are other interests such as student vacations. Already, we do not have the same amount of food that we had at other times. All of our people expect this from us.

There are people who have hope. They say, well there are the donations. There have been a lot of donations and some are of food. Comrades, comrades [repeats] we know the fairness of this idea, the benefits of these donations, but we also know that this is not going to solve our food problems. We thank them from our hearts, but our food is in the fields of Havana. We must grow it with our hands and work every day to achieve it. [end recording]

Havana Province has pledged to produce 14 million quintals of tubers and vegetables this year, a figure that demands a renewal of efforts in the forthcoming spring campaign.

### New 'CONTACTOS' Business Magazine Introduced

*FL1405004193 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1934 GMT 13 May 93*

[Text] Carlos Martinez Salsamendi, new president of the Chamber of Commerce of the Republic of Cuba, met with domestic press and correspondents who cover commerce at the Chamber of Commerce headquarters. During the meeting, Jose Fernandez Vidal, director of the magazine CONTACTOS, which is dedicated to businessmen and was recently published by the Chamber of Commerce, presented to the press the first edition of this bimonthly magazine, which will feature the productions of our enterprises.

The editor in chief of the new publication, printed in Santiago de Chile, is Fernando Davalos. In the next few months, the size of the magazine will be expanded. CONTACTOS joins the bulletins distributed and published by the Cuban Chamber of Commerce to report on the development of commerce activity.

## Inter-Caribbean Affairs

### Caricom Defers Decision on Establishing Commission With Cuba

*FL1305165493 Bridgetown CANA in English 1533 GMT 13 May 93*

[Text] St George's, Grenada, May 13, CANA—The Caribbean Community [Caricom] has deferred a decision on the

proposed establishment of a Caricom/Cuba joint commission after disagreement emerged among community foreign ministers who met here this week. The disagreement arose over a clause dealing with democracy that was contained in the draft agreement for establishing the commission, which will develop a framework for advancing Caricom/Cuba cooperation in specified areas.

A communique issued at the end of the foreign ministers meeting made no mention of the disagreement. It merely said that "the ministers considered a draft agreement relating to the establishment of the joint commission and agreed to defer the matter." A conference source said as no Cuban representative was present at the meeting, Caricom now planned to seek clarification from Havana in relation to the clause before a decision is taken on the formal launching of the commission.

Speaking to reporters Tuesday night [11 May], Grenada's attorney-general and Caricom Affairs Minister Francis Alexis suggested some countries wanted firm commitments from the Communist Havana government that it would lead Cuba towards democracy.

Drawing a comparison with Haiti, Dr. Alexis said: "The basis on which we stand on our commitments to Haiti is that we believe in democracy in Haiti, and therefore I cannot with conscience pretend that we have no concern about democracy in Cuba."

The Grenadian minister said some member states opposed the adoption of the draft agreement on the grounds that there was a lack of consistency within Caricom in the sense that while the regional grouping was insisting on democratic reforms in South Africa and Haiti, Cuba was being offered the olive branch with no conditions.

"Our stand on all three situations has to be consistent," Dr. Alexis said. "When we are talking about any Caricom/Cuba joint commission, unless I am going to be accused of inconsistency and double dealing, I too will have to talk about democracy in Cuba."

Establishing the commission was a decision of the last Heads of Government held in Trinidad and Tobago last year. Officials told CANA following the foreign ministers meeting that the heads of government at their July summit in the Bahamas would have a second look at the draft agreement.

## Dominican Republic

### Armed Forces Secretary Rules Out Intervention in Haiti

*FL1305161693 Santo Domingo Cadena de Noticias in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 May 93*

[Text] The secretary of the Armed Forces has affirmed that the Dominican Republic's military corps will not participate in the formation of a multinational police force to intervene in Haiti, as the United Nations and the U.S. Government would like. Lieutenant General Constantino Matos Villanueva said a potential military intervention in Haiti does not in any way constitute a danger to the Dominican Republic. The Armed Forces secretary said that the Dominican Republic will in no way intervene in the internal problems of Haiti. Matos Villanueva said the Dominican Republic has the resources necessary to guarantee the security of our border.

The secretary of the Armed Forces, Lt. Gen. Constantino Matos Villaneuva, gave full guarantees that the border would be secure should a multinational police force intervene in Haiti, as the United Nations and the U.S. Government wish.

[Begin recording] [Matos] No way. The Dominican Republic has its own principles on that: no intervening in any foreign country.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you think a military intervention in Haiti would be dangerous to the security of the Dominican Republic?

[Matos] Negative in the absolute, because we have nothing to do with it. We simply guard our own border, using the resources appropriate to that purpose.

[Unidentified reporter] Precisely, as a country bordering on Haiti, some people think it could cause us problems because a great number of Haitians would come here, fleeing the problems in Haiti. That could indeed cause us problems, problems for the Dominican Armed Forces. Can you guarantee the security of the Dominican border?

[Matos] We guarantee it completely, because we have had our plans for those types of actions since 1844. [end recording]

## Haiti

### Army Denies Agreeing To Deployment of Police

*FL1305215693 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in Creole 2000 GMT 13 May 93*

[Report by correspondent Ansy Rose Resignac—live]

[Text] [Announcer] Alliance for Parliamentary Cohesion [ACP] senators have convened the Army High Command regarding the multinational force that could possibly come very soon to the country. The session is being held with General Raoul Cedras absent.

[Resignac] Let us explain to you that it has been more than an hour since the members of the Haitian Army High Command left the Senate. Immediately after this meeting, the prime minister of the consensus government, Marc Bazin, was due to appear before the ACP senators, who support him, to provide more explanations on the question of sending an international police force to Haiti.

Remember that three members of the Haitian Army High Command who appeared before the Senate, outlined the position of the Haitian Army regarding the possibility of sending an international police force to Haiti. In answer to

the alliance senators' questions, the military representatives said that up to now, they have only heard such information through the press and the Army considers it a rumor. Gen. Duperval, assistant to the Army commander in chief, Gen. Philippe Biambi, and Colonel Michel Prudhomme denied as a rumor THE NEW YORK TIMES information stating that the Haitian military allegedly agreed on the deployment of police in Haiti. They advised, however, that in case of such a possibility, the Army has a plan for defense that it cannot publicly reveal, not as a strategy but rather by deep conviction because they do not want people to continue saying that the Haitian Army is leading Haiti.

One of the answers that the military representatives gave to the alliance senators, which satisfied them, is Gen. Biambi's statement: Once the first bullet is fired, cities will disappear, and the nation will stand firm to defend Haiti.

[Begin Biambi recording] Why does the Army not take a stand? It is not a strategy. It is by deep conviction and respect for the country's Constitution. It is also so that people will not say that it is the Army which is leading the country. Because the Army believes in the country's institutions, despite their weaknesses. Because the Army also has its weaknesses and it is trying to correct them. The Army has a plan. It is a small plan indeed, but it is a Haitian plan. Where should solidarity come from? My statements might be misinterpreted. We can only say one word: If we are invaded, as they can invade any other country, when the first bullet is fired, the cities will disappear and the nation will stand firm. [applause] [end recording].

[Resignac] Let us say that in the conversations that were held after the departure of the military personnel, who represented the Haitian Army High Command, the senators expressed satisfaction that the military had denied THE NEW YORK TIMES information stating that the Haitian Army would agree to the possibility of sending 500 policemen to Haiti.

The two meetings with the military and with the consensus government regarding 500 policemen in Haiti came as a surprise to the members of the press because those meetings were not officially announced to the national media.

## MDN Condemns 'Cynical, Immoral' Foreign Intervention

*FL1305174693 Port-au-Prince Tele Haiti in French 1030 GMT 13 May 93*

[Text] The leader of the Mobilization for National Development, MDN, has reacted to the proposal to deploy an international police force in Haiti, which will be submitted this week to the UN Security Council.

According to the MDN, it is a new version of the foreign military intervention advocated for 19 months by Jean-Bertrand Aristide and his supporters. MDN condemns this cynical, immoral policy toward Haiti. Haiti is not at war with anyone, says MDN, which hopes that the United States will use its leadership to invite its partners in the Security Council to take a more realistic view of the Haitian drama.

MDN invites the Clinton administration to study the file submitted to him on 19 January by the Haitian delegation led by Judge Joseph Nerette, a file that rejects all military intervention and advocates the return to Article 149 of the Constitution.

## MIDH Urges Government To Oppose Deployment of Peace Force

*FL1305220893 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 13 May 93*

[Text] Government officials have been silent regarding the U.S. proposal for the deployment of a peace force in Haiti. The government has not yet reacted.

The Movement for the Establishment of Democracy in Haiti, MIDH, the party of Prime Minister Marc Bazin, urges the government to strongly oppose this project. The MIDH, while renewing its support to the negotiations for a peaceful solution to the Haitian crisis, is insistently asking the consensus government to oppose with the strongest firmness any veiled or open attempt at occupation of the national soil by foreign military, wherever from where they may come. This was stated in a press release from the party.

The MIDH is calling on the Haitian people for vigilance and mobilization and is asking once more of all the Haitian political parties concerned by the crisis whether they are in Haiti or abroad, to search together, in a spirit of tolerance, for an acceptable solution for all to avoid a repeat of the humiliation of 1915. This is an excerpt from the MIDH press release signed by Francois Benoit, MIDH vice president and Michel Dehi, secretary general.

## CONACOM Makes Proposals To Resolve 'Crisis'

*FL1305174293 Port-au-Prince Tele Haiti in French 1030 GMT 13 May 93*

[Text] According to the National Congress of Democratic Movements, CONACOM, 19 months of delaying tactics by the military-political sector is responsible for the humiliation of having systematically blocked the possibility of negotiating the return to democracy.

CONACOM, while opposing all foreign occupation of the country, made the following proposals: that the international community continue to help Haitians resolve the crisis through political means; that the Army regain its self-control by stepping out of political life and accepting the return of Jean-Bertrand Aristide to the country; the cessation of all repression against the civilian population; that parliament cancel the results of the 18 January electoral charade; that parliament ratify a prime minister designated by President Aristide for a government of concord; and that President Aristide proclaim an amnesty for the Army.

### League of Socialist Workers Proposes Alternatives to 'Crisis'

*FL1305170193 Port-au-Prince Signal FM Radio in French 1030 GMT 13 May 93*

[Text] The League of Socialist Workers [Ligue des Ouvriers Socialistes, LOS] propose three alternatives for resolving the Haitian crisis: a general uprising of the Haitian people to overthrow the government; negotiations without demagogy; or military intervention to impose a solution.

The league nevertheless takes a stand against military intervention and invites the various sectors of national life to regain their self-control. Otherwise, they say, a military intervention will be unavoidable if they do not seriously negotiate to stop the crisis.

### Pro-Aristide Demonstration in Goanaives Said 'Violently' Dispersed

*FL1305203693 Port-au-Prince Signal FM Radio in French 1030 GMT 13 May 93*

[Text] A HAITIAN PRESS AGENCY correspondent has said that a demonstration in favor of President Aristide was violently dispersed by armed policemen during the morning of 12 May in Descahos, a slum neighborhood in Goanaives. According to a source close to the civilian mission, Maurice Estagne, who was accused of having participated in the setting of burning barricades in several points in the area, was arrested and imprisoned. Several military units investigated the neighborhoods of Raboteau, Jubile, and downtown Gonaives where searches were carried out. This is the second demonstration, within 24 hours, calling for the return of the president.

At least five persons were arrested in the slum neighborhood of Raboteau during a demonstration by students and inhabitants of the suburbs in the independence city. As of 12 May, the civilian mission members had not been able to visit those imprisoned.

### Cedras Says Venezuela's Perez 'At the Root' of Coup

*FL1305181193 Port-au-Prince Signal FM Radio in French 1030 GMT 13 May 93*

[Excerpts] Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez is allegedly at the root of the 30 September coup, according to a statement by General Cedras to the Mexican newspaper EL SOL. Commenting on this statement, Deputy Pierre-Canel Rindal says that Gen. Cedras feels that the Haitian Army does not take the Haitian people's interests into account. If Gen. Cedras could make such a statement, he has nothing against President Aristide, said Deputy Rindal at the microphone of Daly Valet:

[Begin recording, in Creole] [Rindal] Gen. Cedras clearly says to the Haitian people that the Haitian Army had nothing against President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. As the Haitian Army has always been in the service of foreigners, it was asked by a foreigner to stage a coup d'etat against its president. I think the fact that the Haitian Army moved against the Haitian state... [pauses] The fact that it made the Haitian state lose its head is one of the greatest evils ever committed against the country. Thus, I think today the Haitian Army did not act against President Jean-Bertrand Aristide; it acted against the Haitian state. When I say the Haitian Army, I mean the small handful of Army members who staged the coup. [passage omitted]

[Valet] How can you explain the fact that a foreign president asked an Army, the head of a national Army, to overthrow a country's head of state?

[Rindal] This simply means that we have an Army led by people who do not have a national conscience. We have an Army headed by people who never look into the country's issues to see its problems, what they will do or say exactly....[pauses] to see exactly what they should do as the situation in society unfolds. Thus, it is an Army always opposed to the people. [end recording]

These were explanations by Deputy Pierre-Canel Rindal.

## Jamaica

### Patterson Tours Flood-Ravaged Eastern Area

*FL1305222393 Bridgetown CANA in English 1812 GMT 13 May 93*

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, May 13, CANA—Amidst suggestions that Jamaica may be forced to seek international assistance for the flood-ravaged eastern part of the island, Prime Minister P.J. Patterson was touring the worst affected areas Thursday to get "a first hand view of the situation."

Local Government Minister John Junor told journalists here that a decision would be taken after Patterson's tour as to whether it would be necessary to declare Portland and other flood damaged sections of eastern Jamaica a "disaster area" and request international aid. Junor said damage to agriculture and infrastructure caused by unusually heavy rain over eastern Jamaica since April, had been estimated at 150 million dollars (1 J dollar = 4.5 U.S. cents). [as received]

The Rio Grande River Valley area of the parish of Portland is the most affected area, with over 1,600 families marooned following landslides and rising flood waters. The Jamaican Army, the Office of Disaster Preparedness, and other relief agencies are curently playing a lead role in providing relief to victims.

Meanwhile, in the neighbouring parish of St. Thomas, some 400 banana workers at the Eastern Banana Estates, one of the island's leading banana farms, had to be evacuated when the Plantain Garden River which flows through the parish, overflowed its banks and flooded the farm. Banana farmers in the Rio Grande Valley and other sections of eastern Jamaica, the main source of Jamaica's export bananas, have sustained heavy losses in recent weeks as the flood rains slowed reaping and transportation of the fruit to loading docks. Jamaica earns over U.S.40 million dollars from the export of bananas, mainly to Britain, annually.

Meteorologists are predicting more heavy rain for at least the next two weeks. They say the level of rainfall in eastern Jamaica during recent weeks has been the highest for over 30 years. An unusually late winter over North America is said to be influencing the unstable weather.

## * Anti-NAFTA 'Network' Issues Proposals

*93CA0108A Mexico City LA JORNADA (Labor Supplement) in Spanish 25 Mar 93 pp 9-11*

[Text of "Labor and Trade Union Rights Under the Free Trade Agreement," a "Proposal Presented by the Mexican Network for Action on Free Trade, March 1993"]

[Text] Following an in-depth analysis of the results of negotiations on the North American Free Trade Agreement [NAFTA], the Mexican Network for Action on Free Trade (RMALC) has concluded that the agreement does not meet the development needs of our peoples, nor does it help solve the region's major social problems, as a result of which it is unacceptable in its current form.

It also holds that these negotiations presume the implementation of changes in the Mexican Constitution and have included a number of issues that directly affect the Mexican people's expectations in terms of their own well-being. It does this by compromising strategic resources, modifying patterns of production and consumption, governing our access to new technologies, and affecting the possibility of creating social programs aimed at strengthening our industrial and agricultural infrastructure, relating to the creation of jobs and higher wages, and targeting health, education, culture, housing, and ecology.

The current phase of ratification and approval should open up a true pluralistic debate at all levels of society on the agreement and its environmental and social impact as we look to a program of fair and sustainable development. Such a debate must include the social agenda relating to social participation and democracy in the broadest sense, as well as to labor, environmental, human rights, and migratory issues. It must also touch upon compensatory programs in tacit recognition of imbalances.

With this proposal, the RMALC specifically takes up labor and trade union issues resulting from the effects of the process of economic integration under way in North America and possible implementation of the agreement, based on the following considerations:

1) We, the workers, and our organizations must participate in national decisions affecting our present and future. Consequently, we must be taken into consideration in the process of discussion, evaluation, and possible ratification of the Free Trade Agreement.

2) We workers believe that a system of free trade is one that contemplates, as a fundamental element, standards of a social, cultural, and environmental nature, one that does not leave the people's expectations of progress and improved well-being up to the free market, but rather, establishes clear agreements for doing so.

3) We want a fair trade agreement that watches out for the interests of the majority rather than the needs of transnational capital alone. We do not want a treaty that consolidates or promotes exclusive strategies of development that in recent years have pushed the impoverishment of the majority of the population to the outermost limit, while allowing the destruction of the environment and the integration of our subordinate economy into that of the United States.

4) The agreements and bases for understanding and cooperation on labor issues signed to date by the governments of Mexico, the United States, and Canada within the framework of negotiations on NAFTA are insufficient to protect the labor-related interests of workers in the region and a fair balance between the factors of production leading to a more just distribution of wealth.

5) We must therefore have a regional framework of labor standards (on collective rights, social rights, and migrant and farm workers) guaranteeing protection of workers' rights and contributing to whatever adjustments are necessary, for the purpose of promoting substantial improvement in the standards of living and working conditions for wage earners, standardization of conditions at optimum levels, and compliance with labor rights in the region.

6) Finally, we reject any labor accord or agreement that is contrary to or restrictive of human rights and benefits, the right to free association and collective bargaining, and the right to strike.

### Labor and Trade Union Proposals

I. Trade Union Rights

A. Trade Union Freedom

1) Governments must pledge to give full recognition to and implement Agreement 87 (ILO [International Labor Organization]) on trade union freedom. Workers can organize in the manner that best suits their interests, without government and/or employers' restrictions or any subordination whatsoever to political parties.

2) Commercial trade must not affect rural and urban workers' right to form trade unions or coalitions, join whatever existing trade unions that represent them the best, form alliances and national and international processes of unity, and participate in any trade union activity without previous authorization or control by public authorities or employer organizations, bound solely by labor law provisions and provided that their activities do not infringe upon the right of association or the free election of representatives.

3) Trade unions, formed in accordance with their respective legislation, have the power to engage in activities representing the workers, guided solely by statutes (freely agreed upon internally by their members) and with no interference, public or private.

4) All workers, urban and rural, must enjoy the same rights, with no discrimination whatsoever based on sex, race, or religion.

B. Collective Bargaining

1) Governments must pledge to sign, ratify, and carry out Agreement 98 (ILO) on Collective Bargaining, waiving special paragraphs limiting social rights.

2) Labor relations are based on bilateralism and the true participation of workers in collective bargaining, including certain inherent aspects such as reorganization of the productive and labor processes.

3) Collective bargaining negotiations must include workers' representatives democratically elected at the work place so that they may be involved in the signing and administration of labor agreements.

4) Collective bargaining must initiate a process of standardization in the region that proceeds, branch by industrial branch, and that is based on the most advantageous considerations for workers and the highest standards, as well as respect for gains made.

5) It is urgently necessary to bring about a substantial increase in the lowest wages in the region, whether for urban or rural workers, in order to move toward the establishment, in medium-range terms, of a regional minimum wage and a sectoral wage. This measure will help establish upward-tending wage standardization measures applied by countries subscribing to NAFTA, proceeding by sector and related branches.

6) Compliance with the labor laws of each country is required and enforced according to the international principles set forth here and the effective, expeditious importation of justice with professional, honest authorities independent of the executive branch. Labor law must contain such rights as the length of the work week, paid vacations, overtime, and so on, striving to standardize the highest conditions in the region.

C. Right To Strike

1) There must be absolute respect for the rights of workers, particularly the right to strike as the prime means of achieving a balance between the factors of production. The participation of workers in a strike or manifestation of support for a strike may never, before, during, or after a strike, be cause for firing or any other sanction or repressive measure.

2) The right to strike should not be viewed as a process sanctioned by public authorities, but rather, as an action that workers exercise responsibly in defense of their interests. Consequently, no legislation may be imposed that will hinder or obstruct such a right.

II. Social Rights

1) Promotional or social welfare programs aimed at protecting the well-being and cultural values of the people may not be considered as unfair competition. They must not be privatized, nor must there be any attempt to deregulate them. This is true of education, recreation, and government participation in communications, culture and research, housing, social security, pensions and retirement, training, the supply and distribution of basic foodstuffs, protection of the environment, and the provision of services (transportation, light, water, paved streets, sewage and drainage), infrastructure, and public safety.

In contrast, commercial trade must help create better living conditions everywhere. Public spending on such items must be increased in order to help people face such events as death, illness, accidents, and retirement, retirement pensions being viewed as fair and dignified.

2) Any changes detrimental to the social security system must be excluded from negotiations. Legislation on such matters as social security will be regarded as strategic.

3) Every country must have specific regulations on safety and hygiene at work centers in order to establish preventive measures that will reduce risk and the use of toxic, radioactive, and polluting materials.

4) Concerning constitutions and international agreements on human rights, migration, labor, health, education, the rights of working women, the disabled, and the protection of minors, such standards must combine the best elements from every country in order to broaden their protection.

5) A program to train and provide jobs for workers displaced by trade adjustments must be set up and implemented.

6) Programs to train and provide advanced skills for workers affected by technological changes and the modernization of productive processes must be supported. Continued training is the right of workers and, as such, must be a basic issue in the regional framework.

7) Administrative systems seeking to be competitive must envision the participation of workers in the improvement of productivity, quality, and the fair distribution of benefits they generate through the establishment of trade union organizations formed to promote work, productivity, and quality in all areas, and through which worker participation will be guaranteed. They should also seek the signing of productivity agreements establishing a bilateral approach to decisionmaking and forms and systems of special compensation for improved quality and productivity.

8) Mechanisms must be provided to guarantee job stability, particularly in transnational enterprises, with minimum requirements established for how long foreign companies set up in Mexico are required to stay.

9) The contribution of assembly plants, known as "maquiladoras" to the funding of social development, transportation, housing, and the environment of the communities where they are located must be guaranteed. This could be done through mechanisms such as investment taxes, special local taxes, contributions to special projects, and so on.

10) Job stability must also be protected based on the duration of the work involved and preventing abuses in the form of false projections and the provision of benefits adapted to the time of employment. Since the United States and Canada have unemployment insurance, it must

also be established in Mexico. Compensatory funds must also be set up for workers displaced by the agreement in order to recognize the inequalities of the economies involved and facilitate the productive reorganization and planning of complementary interchanges.

III. Rights of Migrant Workers

1) Stipulations known as "Employer Sanctions" established by the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA 1986), commonly known as the Simpson-Rodino Law, must be waived. Such sanctions prohibit employers from hiring undocumented workers and require them to verify that newly hired workers are authorized to work in the United States.

2) There must be a new "amnesty" for workers entering the United States without proper documentation starting in 1986 and until NAFTA goes into effect. Such amnesty must include the spouses and children of such workers. This program must not be administered by the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the American Department of Justice.

3) The UN agreement signed in 1990 to protect the rights of immigrant workers and their families must be ratified.

4) Despite their immigrant status, immigrant workers must enjoy the same work, social, and free public education rights (including the university) as American citizens.

5) Housing and transportation guarantees must be provided for migrant workers and their relatives.

6) Support must be given to the regional development of labor deportation zones through a policy of expanding investment, both public and private, of the three countries. Such a policy would support substantial development projects with suitable technologies to help restore the environment and make better use of renewable and nonrenewable resources. Support must be provided for improved channeling of monetary transfers of immigrant workers themselves, along with other public and private resources and aimed at improved development of infrastructure and productive projects in the communities and regions that oust them.

IV. Labor Rights of Farm Laborers

1) Farm workers must have basic collective rights: the right to unionize, collective bargaining, and the right to strike, with no limitations.

2) Farm workers must have adequate health and safety conditions (particularly barring the use of poisonous substances such as pesticides, biocides, and so on).

3) Farm workers must have the right to lobby in their behalf for social welfare policies and programs relating to social security: education, job training, housing, retirement pensions and benefits, and the provision of community services and development.

4) A policy to recover and increase wages of farm workers must be implemented aimed at standardizing wages on a regional level. There must also be a policy to promote the employment of workers who lose their jobs as a result of the modernization of production plants.

5) Governments must establish the commitment to ratify and implement existing international agreements, recommendations, and accords ratified by countries supporting NAFTA, particularly ILO Agreement 147 concerning the 1975 Organization of Rural Workers.

V. Rights of Education Workers

In addition to the general rights contained in this proposal, education workers will have the following rights:

1) The right to participate directly and preferentially in the determination of education policies, the orientation of education programs, administrative priorities, and the governing bodies of educational institutions and systems on the local, state, and national levels. They must also have the right to promote and establish a kind of education that will maintain and expand the cultural, historical, political identity, and language of their respective groups and nations.

2) The right to training and retraining through the creation of special facilities so that workers in education will improve their level of formal and informal education.

3) The right to freedom of thought and expression in the educational process as a freedom of teaching and research.

VI. Mechanisms of Compliance and Supervision

1) With the formation of the North American Trade Commission, measures must be adopted to ensure the existence on the national level of broad, pluralistic, democratic participation, including nongovernmental organizations (NGO's) such as: RMALC, ART [expansion not given], the Fair Trade Campaign, the Canadian Action Network, the Quebec Coalition on Free Trade, and so on, which consider aspects relating to the coordination of guidelines and standards, migration, and labor and environmental aspects.

2) The existence of an autonomous commission must be promoted in each country in conjunction with the trade unions. It must be nondiscriminatory in order to sanction the flow of foreign investment so that it may respond to the need for the development and distribution of wealth, generate stable jobs, ensure fair wages, and respect legal provisions pertaining to labor, the environment, and labor's right to organize. The resolutions of such commissions must be obeyed by the respective national bodies.

3) A Regional Labor Commission must be formed, democratically comprised of social organizations, for the purpose of participating in the drafting and implementation of wage recovery programs (based on productivity by region and industry), training, and scholarships for workers.

This commission may also be a moral arbitrator that will watch over, report on, and promote national, regional, and international actions and any violation of labor rights set forth in this proposal, without undermining those promoted by trade union organizations existing in individual countries for that purpose or any actions undertaken to enforce their respective national laws or the provisions of international agencies.

4) Violations of human rights must be interpreted as unfair trade practices and thus be subject to international trade sanctions.

5) Workers and their organizations will participate in the resolution of disputes occurring regionally under NAFTA and ensure the application of emergency measures or safeguards.

6) There must be periodic evaluations of compliance with this charter by a regional body made up of trade unions and governments in order to take the measures needed to guarantee full compliance.

## El Salvador

### Manuel Rodriguez Engelhardt Confirmed as MSN Presidential Candidate

*PA1305135993 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 May 93*

[Report by Boris Tlada]

[Text] Manuel Rodriguez Engelhardt will be presidential candidate for the National Solidarity Movement [MSN], party leaders confirmed on 12 May. According to Jorge Alfaro Mancilla, Rodriguez was chosen for his human sensitivity and the vote of confidence of the MSN rank and file in the country's 14 departments. Rodriguez will be proclaimed officially at a national convention to be held in Guatemala City on 27 June.

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] Friends of YSU, after a consultation with the rank and file of the country's 14 departments, the National Consultative Council and the National Political Council have decided to launch Rodriguez as presidential candidate for the 1994 to 1999 term. This means we will run on our own in the first round. Late in June, we will hold our national convention, where Rodriguez will announce the names of the candidates for municipal council members and the candidates for the Central American Parliament. He will also announce his running mate. [end recording]

Humberto Posada said there are six vice presidential hopefuls, including one woman. This nomination, which is still being debated, could be announced during the June convention. The MSN is determined to participate on its own in the elections scheduled to be held in March 1994.

[Begin Posada recording] It is too soon to speculate on whether or not there will be a run-off election in our country. The MSN intends to win the first round. Should there be a run-off election, however, it would be necessary to determine which party wins first place and which is the runner-up. With all due respect, we disagree with the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front's [FMLN] conviction that they will be the second most powerful force. Consequently, we cannot say we would support them if they prove to be this force. I think it would be otherwise instead. Should we win first place or be the runner-up in the first round, the FMLN would have to seek a political rapprochement with and support from us to elect the president in the run-off election. [end recording]

During the 27 June convention, the MSN will announce both the names of the candidates for mayors of the country's 257 municipalities and the names of aspirants to Legislative Assembly seats.

### National Solidarity Movement Announces Presidential Candidate

*PA1305123493 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 May 93*

[Text] On 13 May, the National Solidarity Movement's [MSN] political council proclaimed Edgardo Rodriguez, MSN secretary general and economist, presidential candidate for the 1994 elections. MSN leader Humberto Posada said that his party will hold a convention with the rank and file in June to officially proclaim this new presidential candidate.

[Begin Posada recording] We must obey party regulations that stipulate a special convention. The National Executive Council has set late June to hold the national convention and formally proclaim the candidate. [end recording]

Jorge Alfaro, also of the MSN executive council, said that Rodriguez and party leaders have visited all municipalities and have identified four needs of the population, which he will try to meet with his political platform, described as highly centrist.

[Begin Alfaro recording] There are social needs, such as education, health, and housing, that have not been met. We are very concerned about them. Unemployment is also considered in the document to be presented to the nation. [end recording]

MSN leaders have reported that the party's vice presidential candidate will be elected in a later convention, thus making up a formula that they expect will win 78 percent of the vote from the people that the party thinks are still uncommitted with respect to the 1994 elections.

## Guatemala

### President Orders 'Indefinite' Closure of 2 Schools

*PA1405001193 Guatemala City SIGLO VEINTIUNO in Spanish 13 May 93 p 2*

[Text] National Police riot squad units entered the Commerce Institute and Central Teaching Institute high schools during the evening hours of 12 May.

President Jorge Serrano Elias went to both high schools after being informed that policemen had found a large quantity of bottles filled with gasoline (Molotov cocktails), old automobile tires, and Poor People's Guerrillas Army (EGP) textbooks on how to manufacture bombs and attack the police.

The president expressed his regrets that the students had been tricked by the guerrillas into creating disturbances.

Serrano added that he had ordered the indefinite closure of the two educational centers, the buildings of which have already been seriously damaged. The president was accompanied by Government Minister Fernando Perdono, who told the media that no arrests had been made during the raids.

### Army Confirms Escape of Captain Who Ordered Devine Murder

*PA1405035593 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0255 GMT 14 May 93*

[Text] Guatemala City, 13 May (ACAN-EFE)—The Guatemalan Army on 13 May confirmed the escape of Cavalry Captain Hugo Roberto Contreras Alvarado, who was sentenced to 20 years in prison for ordering the murder of U.S. citizen Michael Devine in July 1990.

Capt. Julio Alberto Yon Rivera, chief of the Information and Press Department of the Army (DIDE), called a news conference to announce "the surprising escape" after the U.S. Embassy in Guatemala reported the incident.

According to Yon Rivera, the Army became aware of Contreras Alvarado's escape at 2000 (0100 GMT). The officer was being held at the Marshal Zabala Brigade's headquarters "when the roll was called."

The military spokesman abstained from providing further information saying only that "the defense minister had given precise instructions for a search operation to be carried out."

The Fourth Court of Appeal, established as a court martial, confirmed the 20 year sentence for Contreras, who masterminded the murder, and 30 year sentences for the six soldiers who perpetrated the murder in July 1990 in northern Peten Department.

Yon Rivera rejected the U.S. Embassy's criticisms, describing them as a "very serious misfortune" because "the United States is not in a position to judge another government's attitudes."

Following Devine's murder, the U.S. Government suspended an estimated $2 million in military aid to Guatemala. That aid has not yet been restored.

### Army Spokesman: 'Insufficient Evidence' To Condemn Officer in Devine Case

*PA1405042693 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 13 May 93 p 6*

[Excerpt] Army Spokesman Captain Julio Alberto Yon Rivera stated on 12 May that there is insufficient evidence to condemn the officer (Capt. Hugo Contreras) who allegedly masterminded the murder of American citizen Michael Devine.

When asked why the military members of the court, Colonel Luis Alfonso Imeri Velarde and Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Edwin Vinicio Campollo Gonzalez, disagreed with the verdict, the Army spokesman replied that after "an in-depth evaluation they believed there was insufficient evidence to condemn the officer."

Yon Rivera stated that Capt. Contreras' involvement was indirect and that the Army as an institution did not issue any order to murder the American citizen.

Nevertheless, the Fourth Court Chamber of Appeals, which had been set up as a military court, determined that the officer and six other soldiers were guilty and gave them incommutable sentences of 20 and 30 years, respectively.

Army spokesman Yon Rivera said that the military court is not a part of the Army and that this institution respects the law. The military spokesman added, however, that there is still the possibility of an annulment and that "the last word had not been spoken" yet. [passage omitted]

### Army Said Concerned of 'Rumors' of 'Constitutional Break'

*PA1405045393 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 13 May 93 p 63*

[Text] The Guatemalan Army is concerned about the fact that over the past days various institutions and individuals have made it their duty to spread rumors about the possibility of a constitutional break as a result of the political and social situation the country is experiencing.

The Army, out of respect for the Guatemalan public and as a constitutional institution, reiterates that it respects the law. In addition, faithful to its principles, it honors the responsibilities assigned to it in the Constitution and therefore its duties are oriented toward respecting the government of the Republic, which was legitimately elected by popular vote.

The Army thus calls attention to the harmful practice of gaining notoriety by spreading false, unfounded, biased rumors that only serve to compromise the Guatemalan Army before the national and international public.

Finally, the Army reiterates its institutional unity based on the conscience of each of its members.

### Correction to Army Personnel Sentenced for Murder of U.S. Citizen

*PA1305164093*

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Army Personnel Sentenced for Murder of U.S. Citizen" published in the 13 May Latin America DAILY REPORT, page 7:

Column one, paragraph four, sentence two, make read: ....a military court, found him to be an.... (rewording)

## Honduras

### Congress Dismisses Attorney General Matute Over PNH 'Political Feuds'

*PA1305221693 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2119 GMT 13 May 93*

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 13 May (ACAN-EFE)—The Honduran Congress on 13 May unexpectedly dismissed

Attorney General Leonardo Matute Murillo over political feuds inside the governing National Party of Honduras [PNH].

Matute is out of the country and Congress has appointed Norma Cerna de Torres attorney general. Cerna de Torres had been assistant attorney general.

Congress decided that Matute Murillo must resume his post as deputy in the Central American Parliament and leave the Attorney General's Office. Mature Murillo had been on authorized leave from the Central American Parliament.

The PNH had asked Matute Murillo to resign from his post to allow a relative of his to run as a deputy candidate in the forthcoming November elections, but Matute Murillo refused to satisfy that request and set conditions that were unacceptable to his party. Now, a majority of Congress, where the PNH is the majority party, has replaced him.

## Callejas Cited on Flagging of Foreign Ships

*PA1305223493 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 May 93 p 3*

[Article by Jorge Barrios]

[Text] Tegucigalpa—President Callejas said on 12 May that discussions concerning the flagging of foreign ships should not focus on who administrates the Merchant Marine but on reforming the current law or issuing new legislation to change the procedures necessary for such registration.

For a second time in the week of 9 May, Callejas mentioned this topic when referring to the capture of another Honduran-flagged ship loaded with Chinese people seeking to enter the United States illegally.

Callejas said the government is concerned about such incidents, which he feels are the result of deficiencies in the country's current legal framework for these matter.

He said that this is not a recent problem as it has been occurring for several years. The first ship captured in U.S. waters was flagged in 1989.

According to Callejas, the current legislation has practically excluded large-draft vessels from the registry due to the high taxes charged, and this has had regrettable consequences for the country.

The president added that he feels the National Congress should reactivate several draft laws on the Merchant Marine, hold them up for discussion and approval, and modify "the legal framework that has marred the prestige of our flag so much."

Callejas feels that the issue of who administrates the Merchant Marine is less important now because if the law is bad, even good administration cannot help at all. "We must therefore change the law and registration procedure."

President Callejas then said that by debating who should administrate the Merchant Marine one loses sight of the fact that the real problem is the law, regardless of the administration, and there will not be any positive results.

The best course of action is for Congress to pick up the existing draft, discuss the reform, and see to it that the reform stipulates how the Merchant Marine must be managed.

He admitted that for a long time flagging ships has been considered a very profitable business in which the military and civilians have been involved. Callejas added that "in the past, they have considered this activity an alternative for revenue, and that has not helped the state at all."

He pointed out that there are groups that seek to hold the military solely responsible for what is happening when the truth is that all groups bear their share of responsibility in this situation.

Callejas insisted that the problem stems from the law, which must be reformed regarding the administration of the Merchant Marine and the flagging of ships.

The president feels the way the flag is used is affecting Hondurans "because it is despicable that our flag be used to transport drugs and Chinese who want to enter the United States illegally."

## U.S. Return of Chinese Noted

*PA1305160693 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 11 May 93 pp 8, 20*

[Report by Armando Cerrato]

[Text] In the concert of nations, it would seem that Honduras is condemned to remain a backyard where the United States of America throws all the garbage it wants to discard, any time it feels like doing so.

They saturated us with Salvadoran, Guatemalan, and Haitian refugees. Later on they shoved the "Contras" at us and pressured us into lending our territory for those characters to constantly attack Nicaragua.

Under the pretext of a supposed communist aggression they shoved 1,000 American soldiers into Honduras who have remained here. During periods when military maneuvers were being conducted, however, up to 50,000 U.S. soldiers were in Honduras.

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), as well as the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) are sitting here and carrying on so openly that they can afford the luxury of kidnapping Honduran citizens to stand trial in the United States.

Every time some crime starts to make waves, the government, or some former high public official, or even the average citizen with some connection, threatens to call the

FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigations) which has become so famous in the movies as being the epitome of police investigation.

The United States forced us into selling our nationality to Orientals, especially Chinese nationals for $25,000 under the pretext that Honduras needs qualified immigrants. They are also possibly involved in the so far undiscussed initiative suggested by President Rafael Leonardo Callejas related to bringing Russians to Honduras.

We are being pressured into legislating to protect their interests under the threat of cutting assistance, preventing our products from being sold in U.S. markets, as well as withdrawing other privileges which, as the most powerful nation on earth, they have bestowed upon nations such as Honduras who are in need.

Today, we find that a sea vessel called "Mermaid", flying the Honduran flag, has arrived at our Atlantic coast with a Korean crew, and carrying 240 Chinese who were expecting to enter the United States illegally.

The ship was intercepted along the Florida coast, and the gringos immediately decided to ship them to Honduras because of the mere fact that the ship was flying the flag of this country which they consider a backyard where any unwanted item can be discarded.

All of this is taking place with the government's compliance, which, under the pretext of being representatives of a people with strong humanitarian roots, as well as faithful followers of humanitarian doctrines, they have given themselves the satisfaction of pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for the United States.

The fact that the "Mermaid" was flying a Honduran flag does not mean that it is Honduran vessel. Therefore, our government has no responsibility whatsoever with respect to any irregularity its owners or crew may have carried out.

It must be one of those ships that decided to fly the Honduran flag to take advantage of the wide ranging advantages our country offers for these type of transactions. In addition, there are no controls over the use given to our national flag.

Surely, the ship's owners are also Orientals strongly committed to all sorts of illegal activities such as the one that concerns us now: the illegal immigration of Chinese nationals to the United States.

Meanwhile the United States, currently transformed into the world's policeman, far from adopting a logical decision such as taking the ship to its coast, tuning it up, and resupplying it for the return trip to Fukien, the illegal port from where it originally sailed, decided instead to make the easiest decision which is to pass the problem to the Honduras.

With the Chinese already here, our government seems committed to contributing to their repatriation, or at least sending them to a third country willing to accept them. In the meanwhile, we will have to keep them here for however long it takes.

It is worthwhile clarifying that in accepting the "Mermaid" and maintaining the 240 Chinese on board, is only being done based on humanitarian principles and concepts, and not due to any other reasons.

At least that is the position adopted by the Honduran Government before any other type of pressure from the United States starts to develop, which will change according to their interests.

With respect to this problem of repatriation, or sending them to a third country willing to accept them, the U.S. and Honduran Governments have already raised the issue of who will pay for the airline tickets which, by the way, are quite expensive.

We do not know why the repatriation or sending them to a third country will require plane tickets. They managed to get here on the "Mermaid" and they should finish their trip on the same ship.

It could also be that, in the end, the United States, using any pretext, will convince the Honduran Government to accept the Chinese as select immigrants. We should, thus, start to prepare ourselves for the opening of 240 new restaurants and knickknack shops because, except for a few diplomats and advisers, that is the only thing the Chinese have done since they got here.

If this is not the case, we hope our government will not disburse money to buy plane tickets to take those Chinese anywhere. Our government could, however, ask the U.S. Air Force for a "charter" [previous word in English] flight for the Chinese as an altruistic and humanitarian gesture. Let us see if the United States understands and practices the principle that has gotten us into so many problems.

## Nicaragua

### Presidency Minister Remarks on Washington Seminar

*PA1305131893 Managua Sistema Nacional de Television Network in Spanish 0230 GMT 12 May 93*

[Report by unidentified correspondent on telephone Interview with Presidency Minister Antonio Lacayo in Washington, DC, on 11 May]

[Text] [Begin recording][Reporter] Minister Lacayo, can you tell us how this event turned out?

[Lacayo] This is a very interesting event. A number of Nicaraguan political and business personalities, as well as representatives from other sectors, agreed to meet here, invited by the Wilson Center. We are discussing consensus, the dialogue, which is the current issue in Managua [words indistinct] by our president. We are assembled here with over 100 important persons from very diverse U.S.

sectors. There are persons from the opinion sector, from analysis centers, and from education centers. We have discussed—within a framework of high professionalism—how each of us see the creation of a consensus in our society. I believe it has been a very productive day. I have had to withdraw from hall where we are all assembled [to talk to you]; refreshments are being served at the end of the day, and I would say the people are quite animated. They are very happy to see how we Nicaraguans can discuss our difficulties and our problems within a very cordial environment. [end recording]

Regarding his participation in the event, Antonio Lacayo said he had made reference to the foundations that allowed a political consensus in Nicaragua. Lacayo said that the first step had been to get rid of the Somoza dictatorship, the second was the respect of the 1990 election results, and the third would be the U.S. respect for Nicaraguan decisions. Lacayo reported that the participants' speeches lasted about 15 minutes and that he spent a great deal of time answering questions regarding diverse issues on life in Nicaragua.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Minister Lacayo, what expectations were generated by this seminar in which diverse members of the Nicaraguan political, business, and social sectors participated?

[Lacayo] More than expectations, what I believe was broadly demonstrated here is that Nicaragua is a country that has the capability of engaging in a dialogue. In certain sectors here there is a belief that in Nicaragua we are not capable of talking among ourselves, that we are uncivilized. We believe that now that we live under democracy, now that the project of national reconciliation [words indistinct] giving results, the Nicaraguans are capable of engaging in a dialogue as civilized persons regarding our problems, our differences, and the matters on which we coincide. This is regardless of the political party to which we belong or the ideological beliefs we may have. This was very well received here and I am certain it will dissipate some doubts and will strengthen the trust the United States has in us. This is what we want. [end recording]

If in Nicaragua the dialogue sponsored by President Chamorro created many expectations, in Washington it created even more interest where it was demonstrated that we Nicaraguans can reach a national consensus.

### Rejects U.S. Intervention

*PA1405011793 Managua Radio Ya in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 May 93*

[Text] Presidency Minister Antonio Lacayo, while participating in a 12 May panel discussion entitled "Perspectives for a Democratic Consensus in Nicaragua" sponsored by the Woodrow Wilson Center, rejected U.S. intervention in our country. Minister Lacayo said that in the more than 100 years since its first intervention in 1912 [as heard], the United States has not contributed to the country's social and economic development.

The presidency minister delivered a long speech in which he gave a history lesson on how the United States has meddled in our country's internal affairs. Lacayo said the key element for political stability in Nicaragua has been absent for the past 100 years in the U.S. Government's lack of respect for the Nicaraguan people's decisions and the passive nature in which Nicaraguans promote U.S. Government involvement in our internal affairs.

The presidency minister said a part of our history, which he called the Helms Chapter, was a 10-month period when aid was denied to Nicaragua. That chapter ended on 2 April. Lacayo said it has clearly shown that expelling Somoza from power and electing a civilian president was not enough to obtain a consensus and political stability.

As U.S. Congressman Lee Hamilton told the U.S. secretary of state in a letter, U.S. policy toward Nicaragua should be based on the principle that solutions to Nicaraguan problems should be determined by the Nicaraguans themselves, and Washington should not try to meddle with the country's fragile internal situation, the presidency minister said.

If U.S. policy is the one outlined by Congressman Hamilton and by the under secretary of state for Inter-American affairs, allow me to say that we welcome it. Allow me to say that the third and last condition to obtaining a political consensus in Nicaragua has been satisfied. Even if it takes time it is still early enough for Nicaragua to enter the 21st century as a firm ally in the new society of the Americas and in the Western Hemisphere's community of democracies, the presidency minister said at the panel discussion promoted by the Woodrow Wilson Center and attended by other Nicaraguan politicians, U.S. Government officials, and congressmen.

To conclude, Presidency Minister Antonio Lacayo said Nicaragua, as a member of the new Central America, as a political associate in the field of democracy, and as a socioeconomic associate in the free market system is ready for a mature relationship with the United States that will allow for a political consensus in Nicaragua.

### Armed Group Demands Release of Jose Sandoval

*PA1305203393 Managua Radio Catolica in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 May 93*

[Report by Jose Andres Sosa in Boaco Department]

[Text] Reverend Julian Duran, delegate of the Peace Commission in Boaco Department, has reported that more than 100 men took up their weapons on 12 May demanding the release of Commander Huracan.

On 13 May, Julian Duran and 72 members of that commission will attend a meeting in Muelle de los Bueyes, where rebel groups under Commander Henry have requested the immediate release of Jose Sandoval, Commander Huracan, who is in one of the jails in Chontales Department.

Duran reported the kidnapping of a producer in New Guinea.

[Begin Duran recording] Santos Escobar Carmona was kidnapped by a group headed by Bufalo in a new housing development called Atlanta located in the area of New Guinea. He was taken to an area known as San Francisco in the Bluefields. We are mobilizing our people in Bluefields to attend a meeting to negotiate the release of Santos Escobar. [end recording]

The situation in this department is really critical due to kidnappings and the presence of armed groups. We hope a solution will soon be found with regard to the demands made by the groups under Commander Huracan.

### Four Commissions Created To Oversee Accords With Demobilized

*PA1305201593 Managua Sistema Nacional de Television Network in Spanish 0230 GMT 13 May 93*

[Report by Vilma Estrada]

[Text] The government has created four working commissions to oversee full and definite compliance with the agreements with both the recompas and the recontras. Representatives of both groups met on 12 May to evaluate the degree of compliance with the accords.

The meeting, which was chaired by Government Minister Alfredo Mendieta and Deputy Government Minister Frank Cesar, was attended by representatives of the demobilized recontras and recompas, who between February and April of 1992 signed about 40 agreements following their disarmament.

Since then, the government has invested approximately 60 million cordobas in disarming and granting benefits to these groups for the purchase of land, weapons, and housing construction. The government has complied with 64 percent of the accords agreed upon.

Frank Cesar admitted that there is a small percentage yet to be fulfilled. To that effect, he continued, four commissions were created: The Housing Commission will be directed by the Construction and Transportation Ministry and two delegates of the aforementioned groups; the Commission dealing with the land aspect will be led by the INRA [National Institute for Agrarian Reform]; the Commission dealing with security matters will be presided over by the Government Ministry; and the Social Affairs Commission will be coordinated by the Social Action Ministry.

The aforementioned commissions will meet within 15 days to develop the schedule for complying with the remaining agreements.

The 12 May meeting was held at the request of the aforementioned groups to President Chamorro, within the framework of national dialogue and with the objective of reviewing the progress of the agreements.

## Panama

### Endara Said Suffering From 'Gastrointestinal Problems'

*PA1305154393 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 May 93 p 2A*

[Article by Manuel Alvarez Cedeno]

[Text] President Guillermo Endara is suffering from a viral infection that has caused gastrointestinal problems; so his doctors have prescribed that he rest and not leave the Presidential Palace, medical sources close to the president have reported.

Doctor Pablo Fletcher on 12 May reported that the illness may be caused by "changes of temperature, which have affected the president's gastrointestinal section; so we have recommended that he remain at the Presidency so that he will not to be exposed to changes in environmental temperature."

The doctor said other than that, the president is reacting very well and is capable of carrying out his regular duties."

President Endara's doctor also stated that the president's blood pressure "is under control and his metabolism is very good."

### Security Corps Restricts Endara's Public Appearances

*PA1305161893 Panama City EL PANAMA AMERICA in Spanish 13 May 93*

[Article by Arnulfo Barroso Watson]

[Text] Lately, President Guillermo Endara has not attended public events due to his security corps' recommendations, fearing terrorist actions against him and due to the fact he is suffering "minor" ailments, a high-ranking government source told EL PANAMA AMERICA.

The source—who requested his name not be disclosed—said the president's security body has requested Endara that not attend frequent public events following the foiled attack in Boquete, Chiriqui Province.

Investigations conducted by the security bodies insist there is a national network of former military and civilians the plans of which in December 1992 included murdering Rogelio Cruz, the attorney general who has been separated from his post, and now a legislator who is opposed to the Amnesty Law.

As a result of the terrorist action that was foiled during the Arnulfist Party [PA] convention, a national network was uncovered. According to the investigations conducted so far, this network includes some 20 former soldiers and civilians.

PA President Mireya Moscoso de Gruber recently said that Endara told her the Boquete attack was more serious than

it appeared and the attackers sought to kill them all (the high-ranking members of the government and PA).

According to the source, Endara's ailments do not allow him to leave the Palace of the Herons frequently, but these are minor ailments that are no cause for concern.

In recent days, Endara has not attended the public events to which he has been invited. On 12 May, he was at Plaza Amador for a few minutes on the occasion of the funeral of soccer star Rommel Fernandez; he did not attend, however, a ceremony where the Housing Ministry delivered housing units to needy persons in Colon Province.

## Finance Minister Says Privatization Plan 'Has Failed'

*PA1305202693 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 13 May 93 p 1*

[Report by Carmen Elida Contreras]

[Text] Finance Minister Mario Galindo admitted on 12 May that the privatization plan that the national government wanted to implement during its four-year administration has failed.

"I cannot cover the sun with one hand. I cannot say it has been a success because I would be lying, and the fact it has not been successful means that it failed," Galindo said.

He clarified, however, that "this does not necessarily mean that it is doomed to failure; there are still possibilities of privatizing some state enterprises, but so far "I must admit that it has failed." [quotation marks as published]

In the specific case of the law privatizing state services provided by the National Institute of Telecommunications (INTEL) he said, "trying to pass that law is useless because the Legislative Assembly is not interested in debating the bill."

Galindo said that despite the delay in implementing the plan for the sale of state enterprises, it will not be necessary to amend the respective law.

Regarding commitments acquired by the government with the International Financial Institutions (IFI), Galindo said "some of the goals" in the budget and agreements have not been accomplished.

According to Comptroller General Ruben Carles, one of the obstacles preventing compliance with the IFI is a $17-million increase in the state payroll.

Galindo said those increases "are not capricious;" they are part of a legislative program.

The Privatization Coordinating Unit [Unidad Coordinadoraa de Privatizacion] had planned to privatize eight state enterprises in 1993. The only ones on which some progress has been made are the Bayano Cement Plant and the Chiriqui Citrus Plant, but nothing has been completed.

## Maritime Service Director: Cocaine, Arms Trafficking by Sea Well Controlled

*PA1305144493 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1927 GMT 12 May 93*

[Text] Panama City, 12 May (ACAN-EFE)—Lieutenant Commander Jose Rosas Rosas, chief of the National Maritime Service [SMN], disclosed on 12 May that cocaine and arms trafficking in Panamanian waters has been "very well controlled" by the country's naval authorities.

Rosas assured ACAN-EFE that the absence of information regarding the seizure of drugs and weapons from 1992 until now, in addition to the enlarging of the naval patrol, has persuaded drug lords to find other routes for their activities.

Nevertheless, Rosas said that closing the sea routes used by the cartels to transport drugs to the United States can also be attributed to constant communication with Colombia's naval authorities.

According to the SMN director, until early in the decade maritime sovereignty was exercised through intelligence information and not through permanent area patrols due to a shortage of boats.

He added that once evidence was confirmed, resources would be deployed to the area where a suspicious boat had been seen.

On many occasions, he said, the criminals escaped, first because of the authorities' slow reaction, and second because of the technical capabilities of the traffickers' boats.

Today, "although it is not as large as I would like," the naval fleet that guards Panama's territorial waters has more and better boats that are distributed equally on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Ten donated by the U.S. Government comprise the naval fleet that is in charge of surveillance on Panama's 2,800 km of coasts on the Pacific and Atlantic sides of the isthmus.

Of these, four patrol boats, estimated to be worth $2 million, which arrived from the port of Charleston, South Carolina, began operating last week.

With these new boats, the SMN believes that the main problem at present is preventing illegal activities by foreign fishermen in Panamanian waters.

The SMN director said that the areas that require the heaviest surveillance are San Blas Archipelago in the Caribbean Sea and Las Perlas Archipelago in the Gulf of Panama in the Pacific Ocean.

## Noriega Said Continuing To Resist Testifying Against Raul Castro

*PA1305191593 Panama City EL PANAMA AMERICA in Spanish 13 May 93 p 12C*

[Article by Tomas Cabal]

[Text] Miami, Florida—I am not a squealer, Noriega said when prosecutors asked him to testify against General Raul Castro.

Manuel Antonio Noriega, who was sentenced for drug trafficking to 40 years in prison in the United States, continues to resist being used as a witness against the Cuban Army chief, who is second in command in the island.

Members of Frank Rubino's law firm, in charge of the former Panamanian strongman's defense, told EL PANAMA AMERICA that Noriega has refused to cooperate with Prosecutor Guy Lewis. Judicial sources in this city said new Attorney General Roberto Martinez is determined to prosecute the number-two man in the Cuban Government for drug-trafficking activities. The same sources said the investigations conducted by the U.S. authorities are an attempt to prove that Castro and other Cuban officials are protecting the transit of drugs through the island.

During the trial against Noriega last year, Colombian drug trafficker Carlos Lehder accused the Cuban Government and Gen. Raul Castro of allowing Cuban airspace and territorial waters to be used for the shipment of cocaine to the United States.

According to Lehder, Castro charged the Colombian drug cartels huge commissions.

Intelligence sources stated that the Cuban Government is permitting drug trafficking through the island under the leadership of Cuban counterintelligence chief Manuel "Barba Roja" Pineiro and financier Robert Vesco. The same sources stated that Spanish and Colombian drug traffickers are taking advantage of the construction of hotels and the businesses conducted by the Cuban Government through the Colon Free Zone to launder millions of drug-trafficking dollars.

Several European banks, especially Banco Bilbao Vizcaya, are used for the money-laundering operations, according to sources familiar to the operation.

The Cuban Government has flatly denied Lehder's accusations and has attributed the attempts to prosecute President Fidel Castro's younger brother to exiled reactionary groups living in Miami.

While the prosecutors continue their efforts to prosecute Raul Castro, Manuel Antonio Noriega is patiently awaiting the decision by the Bureau of Prisons on whether he will be sent to the maximum security prison in Marion, Illinois, or to a military prison where a war prisoner should be, according to his defense attorney.

## Mexico Grants Asylum to Ex-Manager of National Bank

*PA1305181193 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 May 93 p 2A*

[Report by Manuel Alvarez Cedeno]

[Text] Foreign Minister Julio Linares announced that the Mexican Government has granted political asylum to Rafael Arosemena, former manager of the Panama National Bank [BNP], who is accused in Panama of embezzling millions of balboas from the BNP.

After the U.S. invasion of Panama in 1989, Arosemena took refuge in the Mexican Embassy in Panama City and then traveled to Mexico City.

Linares said on 12 May that through the Panamanian mission in Mexico, the Mexican Foreign Secretariat was asked to inform Panama about Arosemena's whereabouts "and its reply was that Mexico had granted him political asylum so it could not give us his address."

The Panamanian foreign minister said that in view of this reply, he presented a note to the Mexican Embassy in Panama recounting all the charges against Arosemena and the extradition request filed by Panama.

Several of the former civilian and military associates of ousted General Manuel Antonio Noriega have taken asylum in various Latin American countries, while in Panama they have been charged with several crimes, including murder and embezzlement.

Nevertheless, the Foreign Ministry's efforts to obtain the extradition of at least 10 of Noriega's associates has been unsuccessful.

Foreign Minister Linares has repeatedly voiced his discontent over this situation.

## Agreement Establishing Air Service to Russia Approved

*PA1305163193 Panama City Radio KW Continente in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 May 93*

[Text] The Legislative Assembly Foreign Affairs Commission has approved in the first debate an agreement establishing air services between Russia and Panama. The agreement established that the contracting parties, Russia and Panama, will be able to appoint one or more airlines to exploit international air service on the routes specified by the document.

## Argentina

### Menem To Meet With Clinton in Washington 29 Jun

*PY1305163193 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2100 GMT 12 May 93*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 May (TELAM)—Argentine President Carlos Menem will meet on 29 June in Washington with his U.S. counterpart, Bill Clinton, thus consolidating another stage of the close bilateral relations he established with the White House since the beginning of his term in office, when he became the first Justicialist Party president to meet a U.S. president.

The meeting was confirmed today by the president himself when he was questioned this morning by reporters accredited to Government House. The meeting with Clinton will be held within the framework of an official visit Menem will pay to the United States on 26-30 June. This will be the sixth personal contact the Argentine president will have with a U.S. president because Menem met five times with Clinton's predecessor, Republican George Bush. Bush and Menem had established an intensive and unprecedented political relationship between Washington and Buenos Aires after a long history of isolation and even confrontation between the two governments throughout this century.

In a brief chat with reporters, Menem said an agenda for the talks has not been established yet. They will have an inaugural nature, like those in 1989 with Bush, because they have the value of the first dialogue with the newly elected Democratic Party President, who assumed power in January.

The negotiation for the meeting was headed by Argentine Ambassador to the United States Carlos Ortiz de Rosas, who made it a priority issue since the very first day of Clinton's arrival in the White House, in an effort to give "continuity" to the special understanding between Argentina and the United States, which was consolidated with the previous Republican administration.

Washington did not wait long to respond to those signs and two months after having assumed his responsibility as President, Clinton sent a message to Menem telling him "the Argentine leadership in Latin America has established a model for the region." In that message, the U.S. President promised he would stay in touch "to coordinate a meeting soon," but not setting a date, which was known today.

The "OK" for the Menem-Clinton meeting was finally given in March in a meeting between Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella and Secretary of State Warren Christopher.

### British Capital To Invest in Key Areas of Economy

*PY1305162793 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2025 GMT 12 May 93*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 May (TELAM)—British businessmen, who for six days here have analyzed the country's financial situation and the prospects offered by the Common Market of the South (Mercosur), reported today that the British capital will make "substantial investments" in five key areas of the Argentine economy.

Peter Walker, former British minister of trade, energy, and industry during Margaret Thatcher's government, said that bilateral exchange between Argentina and Great Britain, estimated at some $400 million, "will increase by five times in the next few years."

The businessmen, led by Lord Walker, director of the "British Gas" [preceding two words in English] company, predicted that the investments probably will be made in the chemical, pharmaceutical, metallurgical, energy, and foodstuffs areas.

In a news conference held today at a downtown Buenos Aires hotel, Walker announced that current British Trade and Industry Minister Michael Heseltine will visit Argentina soon, heading a delegation of British businessmen. He said the British public "is very impressed by the economic successes in Argentina." He predicted "major British investments" in the country. However, he recommended that Argentine businessmen manufacture high-quality products because "the Asians already have gained many markets" with cheap articles.

During their stay in Buenos Aires, the foreign businessmen analyzed Mercosur and stressed the importance of its creation for the region's countries. In this context, they stated that although integration has been delayed, especially because of Brazil's economic instability, the "possibilities for investing in Argentina are strong."

President Carlos Menem today received the British delegation. At the end of the meeting, which was held at Government House, Walker predicted "a future of tight commercial, financial, and industrial relations with Argentina." He admitted "the country's historical demand" for sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands and announced investments and the transfer of technology.

Diplomatic sources noted that Walker will try to develop negotiations between British Gas and the state-owned Government Oil Deposits, YPF, to jointly exploit the areas of hydrocarbons near the 200 miles outlined by London around the Malvinas Islands.

Moreover, business sources in London today ratified the British businessmen's interest in the Argentine privatization process, especially in the privatization of YPF, as reported yesterday to Economy Minister Domingo Cavallo.

Cavallo yesterday spoke to an audience of approximately 200 managers of London stock market brokers and stressed "the advantages" of investing in Argentina, as well as the possibilities offered by the privatization of YPF, "one of the most important to be made in the world."

The British businessmen had a busy agenda in Buenos Aires, holding meetings with Argentine congressmen, energy officials, and members of the Association of Argentine Banks (Adeba), among others.

The round of consultations will end with a meeting the visiting delegation will hold on 14 May with Minister Domingo Cavallo.

### Justicialist Party Nominates Party Authorities

*PY1305161793 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2245 GMT 12 May 93*

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 12 May (NA)—La Pampa Province Governor Ruben Marin officially assumed the helm of the Justicialist Party today following his nomination as first vice president of said party, as Carlos Menem and Eduardo Duhalde [as received]—the two highest-ranking authorities within the party—are on leave.

The appointment of Marin to fill in the vacant post left by Carlos Grosso was made this afternoon during a brief meeting of the 30 or so members of the party's executive board. They also promoted Vicente Joga, Formosa Province governor and Justicialist Party trustee in Corrientes, to the post of second vice president to replace Roberto Garcia, who has resigned.

The meeting lasted over an hour and was held on the third floor of the Justicialist Party headquarters located at 130 Matheu Street, Buenos Aires. The executive board confirmed former Health Minister Julio Cesar Araoz as third vice president. Araoz did not get much benefit from the successive departures of Carlos Grosso and Roberto Garcia.

Alberto Kohan, a former government official, was nominated as National Council secretary general; Santa Cruz Province Governor Nestor Kirchner and Misiones Province Governor Ramon Puerta were appointed secretaries for political and institutional affairs respectively. [passage omitted]

### Joint Congressional Committee on Intelligence Forms

*PY1305221893 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1359 GMT 13 May 93*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 May (TELAM)—The Joint Congressional Committee for the Control of Intelligence Organizations was constituted yesterday, and during its first year of work it will be presided over by Justicialist Party [PJ] Deputy Miguel Angel Toma, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies Defense Committee.

The new committee will operate within the framework established by Internal Security Law No. 24059, sanctioned by Congress in 1992, which created this joint congressional committee.

PJ Senator Eduardo Vaca, chairman of the Senate Defense Committee, will be one of the new committee's deputy chairmen, while the other members will be PJ Senators Antonio Cafiero, Pedro Molina, Wilfrido Samudio Godoy, and Carlos Juarez, and Radical Civic Union [UCR] Senators Hipolito Solari Yrigoyen, Conrado Storani, and Leopoldo Bravo.

The deputies who are joint committee members are PJ members Jose Luis Castillo, Carlos Soria, and Luis Uriondo, as well as UCR Deputy Martino and Democratic Centrist Union Deputy Luis Herrera. It has yet not been determined who will be the other deputy chairman.

The committee will meet again on 17 May at 1100 in the Chamber of Deputies annex building to approve its internal regulations according to Law No. 24059, which grants it "operational independence" from the Senate and lower house, according to some legislative sources.

### Formation of New Secretariats, Undersecretariats Banned

*PY1305222393 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 12 May 93 p 14*

[Text] As part of the state reform's second stage, the national government has decided, by decree, to ban the formation of new secretariats, undersecretariats, and national directorates in the national public administration.

Interior Minister Gustavo Beliz yesterday reported that this second stage will also include competitive examinations from now on to fill the vacancies that may exist in any state structure. In fact, this is the second time the state structure has been frozen. The first time was when a decree was signed when Erman Gonzalez was economy minister. Such a freeze was a way of having the government politically adhere to the economic adjustment required by society.

At that time, not only vacancies were frozen, but various undersecretariats were abolished, merging various levels in the same areas. As time went by and political requirements appeared, everything was undone. And, with just a few exceptions, almost all ministries regained the same structure they had before the streamlining.

## Bolivia

### British Company Reportedly Sent Toxic Waste to Oruro

*PY1405032193 La Paz Television Nacional Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 May 93*

[Text] The charges made by the Greenpeace environmental organization will be either confirmed or rejected by an inter-institutional commission that left for Oruro a few hours ago.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Greenpeace reported that from October 1992 to February 1993 the British company [name indistinct], which was closed in England for its toxic and radioactive emissions, sent 600 tonnes of toxic waste to Bolivia. The toxic waste was sold around the world for treatment and for recovering metals. Equipment and technology also were sold to several countries. The charges are serious and this is why a commission went to Oruro to carry out an investigation.

[Unidentified Environment Secretariat executive director] We came to Oruro to verify the toxic waste site and to

begin the commission's official work. This case has a high priority and requires a quick treatment [words indistinct] to identify the problem.

[Reporter] If the tests verify the charges, what measures will the government implement?

[Executive director] If the report is verified, the first thing to do will be to reexport it back immediately. The law allows us to take immediate action in this regard. We have had an environmental law in effect for almost one year and Article (?113) is very strict in this regard. We will make the company doing the treatment take full responsibility because it is not abiding by our laws. Because Bolivia is a member of the Basel Convention, which is related to [words indistinct] of toxic waste, Bolivia will have to obey the international regulation and also our law that is very strict [words indistinct] for the reexportation of the toxic waste that reportedly is in Oruro. [end recording]

Greenpeace reported that the foundry owned by [company name indistinct] was closed because of its toxic and radioactive emissions. Two years ago several cases of leukemia and tumors were reported in the region next to the plant. It also was discovered that there was an increasing risk of getting tumors in the central nervous system. There is an alert in Oruro but nothing has been confirmed yet.

## Brazil

### Air Force Chief Denounces Campaign Against Armed Forces

*PY1305183293 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 May 93 p 7*

[Text] Rio de Janeiro—Lieutenant Brigadier Ivan Moacyr da Frota, the Air Force commander in chief, will publish today a paid advertisement in which he proclaims from the rooftops that the Nation should "realize that the Armed Forces are literally being smothered." The paid advertisement, entitled: Armed Forces—the Ultimate Bulwark, denounces an alleged campaign to "systematically demoralize our country's Armed Forces," which would have the backing of "some national and international cliques," and "disaffected radical sectors."

Da Frota cites as an example the purchase of shrimps in Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul State, by the crew of the presidential Boeing plane. At the international level, he points accusingly at Group of Seven countries for trying to establish a "new world order" in which nations are divided into "leaders and followers, the latter being doomed to permanent underdevelopment without any possibility whatsoever of competing on the international market."

This paid advertisement will be published in the March and April issues of the REVISTA AERONAUTICA magazine of the Air Force Club, which comes out today. [sentence as published] Da Frota breaks the silence that characterizes members of the Armed Forces in active service and engages in vitriolic criticism of "astronomical salaries that some deceitful servants of the people have granted themselves" and warns that "we must put an end to all this." He adds that it is not a matter of advocating military budgets that adjust to the country's reality but of guaranteeing that the Armed Forces will be granted "enough money to feed the personnel and to defray necessary Armed Forces expenses."

The advertisement adds: "One cannot sit back and do nothing in the face of inefficiency within some elements of the three branches of government who often look after number one in total disregard of the most fundamental rules of conduct regarding the posts they hold." It also asserts that the goal of radical sectors is "to systematically demoralize the Armed Forces in order to significantly weaken or neutralize them."

The advertisement stresses that the Armed Forces have never seized "the democratic right to strike." Da Frota contends that "a stoppage at the Air Force division in charge of controlling Brazilian airspace would plunge the country into total chaos." He concludes by sounding a note of warning: "A nation that does not hold its Armed Forces in high esteem does not deserve to be free."

### Commentary Views Air Force Commander's 'Manifesto'

*PY1305205893 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 May 93 Section 1 p 5*

[Commentary: "The Military Voice" by Janio de Freitas]

[Excerpt] "Instead of plebiscites and casuistic movements, the people must directly and firmly make themselves heard to urge the men and organizations governing this country to come to reason." Through the force of this remark as well as other remarks in a manifesto issued yesterday by the Air Force commander, Brigadier General Ivan Frota, maybe Brazil has completed a cycle, involving the absence of military men in the political arena, and is entering another cycle that still has nebulous characteristics.

The manifesto, however, does not warrant a rash conclusion that a new coupist cycle is beginning. The manifesto notes that "it is no longer possible to maintain a passive and resigned attitude." Brigadier Frota also emphasizes the belief that "the time of military uprisings and coups is over."

Two mutually linked concerns reportedly prompted the manifesto that the brigadier decided to release "before subordinates did it." Frota understands that the new international order, emerging after the end of the U.S.-USSR bipolarity, divides the world into "leading and second-rate countries" and that the latter are "condemned to permanent underdevelopment in order to forestall the possibility that they might eventually become competitors in the international arena."

This rich countries' policy "assigns priority to the resumption of the old North-South conflict" that serves "dark

international interests." Therefore, this situation is disastrous and intolerable for a "second-rate country" like Brazil. Such a policy may only be implemented by the "leading countries" by "weakening the Armed Forces of the (second-rate countries)" that are "the last nationalist redoubt." After their weakening, however, the Armed Forces of the second-rate countries "will become easy prey for their (the rich countries') goals." Thus, the Brazilian Armed Forces are the target of a "Machiavellian goal" of "international imperialism."

Given this setting, the brigadier considers that "it is time for this nation's large silent majority to stand up and demand that the Brazilian Armed Forces discharge their duties." Therefore, the brigadier "appeals to this country's honorable men and women to support" the Armed Forces' resistance to their weakening because "a nation that does not give prestige to its Armed Forces does not deserve to be free."

The 11-page manifesto, to which I had only quick access, does not spare criticism of Brazilian media and Brazilian capitalism. The manifesto began to be distributed yesterday among high-ranking military officers. The manifesto's author is described as an honorable soldier who has the qualities of a leader. Nevertheless, what kind of support is he expecting from or suggesting to "this country's silent majority?" Is it perhaps that soldiers men will be able to carry out actions that will not violate the Constitution and the democratic institutions? These and many other questions will not have an immediate response. Developments in civilian and military institutions alone will tell if Brazil completed a cycle yesterday and began another cycle. At this time, we can only be sure that the government's—and, therefore, the country's—already overwhelming problems are receiving a bewildering contribution. [passage omitted]

## President Confirms Attorney General; Plans Cabinet Changes

*PY1305233693 Brasilia Voz do Brasil Network in Portuguese 2200 GMT 13 May 93*

[By Renata Verissimo from Planalto Palace]

[Text] Attorney General of the Republic Aristides Junqueira Alvarenga will remain in his post for another two-year period. Today he was confirmed in his post by President Itamar Franco.

Junqueira's term in office ends on 28 June, and for this reason President Franco will send the federal Senate a message within the next few days proposing Aristides Junqueira's name to continue in his post for another two-year period.

Justice Minister Mauricio Correa also met President Franco, and on leaving Planalto Palace he confirmed a ministerial reshuffle soon. Correa said few changes will be made, and the president will make a technical and not a political designation.

[Begin Correa recording] The president intends to make a ministerial reshuffle very soon. But the scope of this reshuffle, that is, which ministers will be changed and who will be appointed, is an exclusive right of the president of the Republic. We can only say that the president intends to reshuffle his ministerial cabinet as soon as possible. [end recording]

President Franco today also received some 60 representatives of the Brazil-U.S. Business Council. During the meeting, the businessmen reaffirmed their support for the government economic plan. According to Senator Albano Franco, chairman of the National Industrial Federation, President Franco asked them again for their cooperation to curb inflation and resume economic growth.

## German Banks Guarantee $300 Million Loan for Nuclear Plant

*PY1405023093 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 May 93 p 14*

[Text] Rio de Janeiro—The German banks KFW (state) and Dresner (private) have guaranteed to Furnas Electric Power Plants, Inc. [FCE] an additional loan of $300 million (10.67 trillion cruzeiros) for the purchase of equipment and services from Germany for the Angra-2 nuclear plant. Duilio Russo, superintendent of the company's nuclear construction, reported that the two banks' representatives visited FCE in the beginning of the week. The loan conditions still have to be negotiated and submitted to the Attorney General's Office, to the national Congress, and for the federal government's endorsement for the release of these funds, which must take place within a one-year period.

According to Duilio Russo, the loan conditions are favorable because the principal will be paid only when the plant is completed and generating electric energy. The loan payment will be made with resources obtained from the sale of energy from Angra-2, Russo said. To finish this nuclear plant the FCE will have to spend $1.377 billion (48.98 trillion cruzeiros), $550 million (19.56 trillion cruzeiros) of which already exists from a credit line granted in 1976. In this manner, the FCE has $850 million (30.23 trillion cruzeiros) and will have to contribute $527 million (18.74 trillion cruzeiros) of its own resources, which can be achieved with an increase in the price of electric energy, an increase in the company's capital, or the opening of its capital.

Yesterday, representatives of FCE, the National Nuclear Energy Commission (CNEN), and the National Commission of Nuclear Energy Workers (Contren) [Comissao Nacional dos Trabalhadores em Energia Nuclear] held a meeting at the Group to Follow up the Nuclear Issue [Grupo de Acompanhamento da Questao Nuclear] of the Rio de Janeiro Federal University (UFRJ) Science and Culture Forum to discuss Angra-2's construction.

Luiz Pinguelli Rosa, an UFRJ physicist and coordinator of the Science and Culture Forum, yesterday recommended in Rio de Janeiro that the Angra-1 nuclear plant be reconnected only after the reactor and dome are submitted

to an international audit. He said there is no risk of environmental contamination from the leaks found in the fuel rod assemblies.

Pinguelli believes the problem might have been caused by incompatibility between the German Siemens technology fuel project and the reactor manufactured by U.S. Westinghouse. The auditing defended by Pinquelli Rosa seeks a more thorough test of the internal steam generator tubes made with inconel-600, the same component that had problems in France, the physicist said.

He added that the two Angra-1 steam generators are showing corrosion in the tubes. Of the 8,000 tubes, 400 already are in jeopardy and have been isolated. He feels that within five to 10 years the steam generators will have to be changed because of decay. The change will have to be made much sooner than the life predicted for the generators, he said.

## Chile

### Foreign Minister Views Agreement With Peru

*PY1405014093 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 May 93*

[Text] Foreign Minister Enrique Silva Cimma said that along with reaching a final solution to pending matters with Peru, a new era of relations has begun. The agreements signed with Peru do not affect Chilean sovereignty at all, he said.

Two agreements on interpretation of the Lima Treaty of 1929 were signed, in addition to several supplemental agreements, taking into account that the 1929 treaty set forth that Chile must build—for use by Peru—a pier, a customs building, and a station for the Arica-Tacna railway. The facilities already have been built, and the agreements are well regulated, the minister said:

[Begin recording] The two countries and governments have established that the solution provided for in the agreement does not entail any sovereignty problem of any kind. It was simply agreed that this pier is Chilean property. The pier was registered as such in the real estate registry. [end recording]

Ownership of the pier means the owner is entitled to using it and enjoying the fruits of property, and that the pier remains available to the owner. Under the terms of the agreement, however, our country transferred its right to using the pier in perpetuity to Peru. Chile kept for itself the other rights as owner of the pier. On the other hand, the minister explained, there is no risk of Peru establishing a military enclave in the zone because this has been specifically regulated.

It also was agreed that Chile would register as owner of the pier at the real estate registry. Peru also registered as the user of the pier in perpetuity. The agreement clearly establishes that toxic substances or narcotics may not be introduced through the zone.

Chile and Peru also signed supplemental agreements on the territory of Chinchorro, where a park of harmony will be built, with a monument for Arica, which will be a statue of Christ with open arms.

The agreement should be ratified by the two countries' congresses within the next few weeks.

### Aylwin Confers With Fujimori

*PY1405005193 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 May 93*

[Text] President Patricio Aylwin has talked with his Peruvian counterpart, Alberto Fujimori, on the phone to express to him his satisfaction with the agreement signed on the 1929 treaty.

Under the terms of the agreement, Chile will allow Peru to use dock, customs, and railway facilities. The agreement also establishes that compliance with this condition will mean that all the requirements listed in the treaty have been met.

The historical significance of this agreement was emphasized during a cabinet meeting yesterday. It was reported that the Chilean president called the Peruvian president on the phone to express to him his satisfaction with the agreement, to tell him the agreement is a new foundation for promoting historical cooperation ties between Chile and Peru, and to express to him his satisfaction with the Peruvian president's upcoming visit to Chile.

### Russian Foreign Minister's Visit Suspended

*PY1305163793 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 7 May 93 p C4*

[Text] According to unofficial sources, the announced visit of Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev to our country reportedly was suspended.

Kozyrev's visit, which was scheduled for 9 May, was to be the most important visit of a Russian official to Chile after the disappearance of the Soviet Union.

Until yesterday afternoon, Kozyrev's visit was treated as real by the Foreign Ministry, which received the visit of Russian Embassy officials headed by Ambassador Vasiliy Gromov.

Some of the issues Kozyrev was to discuss with his Chilean counterpart Enrique Silva Cimma were President Patricio Aylwin's visit to Russia early next June and the possible signing of an economic implementation agreement.

There also were plans for Kozyrev's meeting with top government officials and the signing of an important cultural event.

Foreign Ministry sources gave no information on Kozyrev's alleged reasons for suspending, as announced, his visit to Chile.

Ambassador Gromov said yesterday before the alleged suspension was known that he was expecting Kozyrev's arrival on 9 May and that he would stay on Chilean soil until 11 May. He said Kozyrev's agenda still was being discussed, and he also confirmed that Kozyrev would then leave for Argentina and Mexico.

Gromov confirmed that Kozyrev's presence in Chile was very important because of his position and because he was going to conclude the details of President Aylwin's visit to Moscow.

Regarding how important Latin American is to the government of President Boris Yeltsin, the ambassador said Russian foreign policy considers our continent a very important region. He added: "We are working very actively with Chile, Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico. These four nations are essential to our policy."

### Pinochet Remarks to French Magazine Noted

*PY1305163393 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 May 93*

[Text] Army Commander in Chief General Augusto Pinochet said he has stayed in the country so the military will know he did not abandon it. In statements to the French magazine (?LE MONDE DEBATE), Gen. Pinochet said that chiefs almost always abandon the ship, but he stayed because he could not leave the people alone.

Asked about the upcoming end of President Aylwin's term, Pinochet said: The point isn't really that politicians pass and that he will stay, but that men pass and institutions stay. He added that his political role is over and that now he devotes himself to military activities alone, noting that he wants to modernize the Army to turn it into a professional, updated branch.

He said he is not like the other former Latin American dictators, noting that people who consider South America a uniform region are wrong. Chile, he said, is different and is far from the rest of the continent.

Gen. Pinochet praised President Patricio Aylwin by saying: He is an honest, upright man, a fellow countryman.

Asked whether he has become a loyal opposition member within the restored democratic system, Pinochet replied that he will not talk about politics, and that when he talks about the president, he is referring only to the person.

## Colombia

### Authorities Arrest Cartel Liaison Sought by U.S. Court

*PA1405124993 Santa Fe de Bogota EL NUEVO SIGLO in Spanish 7 May 93 p 15A*

[Text] Alleged drug trafficker Guido Fernando Leon Reategui, who is sought by a U.S. district court and Florida's South District, was arrested by the Administrative Department of Security [DAS] and Interpol on 6 May in Santa Fe de Bogota.

Leon Reategui, born 29 May 1940 in Iquitos, Peru, had lived in Miami for 20 years. He reportedly is linked to the Medellin Cartel and presumably served as liaison between Pablo Escobar Gaviria and the U.S. drug trafficking networks.

According to the authorities' report, a few years ago Leon Reategui declared himself guilty of possessing cocaine with the intention of selling it on the black market in the United States. He was later released after paying bail, so he would cooperate with U.S. Customs agents, but he fled in June 1992.

The U.S. Government issued an arrest warrant for Leon Reategui after he jumped bail. The formal request arrived in Colombia on 22 April 1992 and was sent to the Prosecutor General's Office, which issued an arrest warrant for extradition purposes, the DAS report states.

According to DAS information, Leon Reategui worked directly for Medellin Cartel kingpin Pablo Escobar Gaviria through an office in Miami, from which he carried out various drug trafficking transactions.

"He was contacted by the Londono Velasquez brothers—alias "Neris," and Cesar Augusto, alias "Manis"—who are Pablo Escobar's brothers-in-law. [sentence as published] They apparently gave him instructions to leave Miami, travel to San Diego, cross the Mexican border, and travel to Medellin via Costa Rica and San Andres," the DAS report reveals.

The alleged drug trafficker's presence was detected by the authorities at the "Villa Maria" farm, located in the Floresta de la Sabana housing area. The DAS carried out his arrest after the regional prosecutor general issued a search and arrest warrant.

### 'Gigantic' Coca Plantation Found on Border With Panama

*PA1305235393 Paris AFP in Spanish 2234 GMT 12 May 93*

[Text] Medellin, Colombia, 12 May (AFP)—Academic researchers by sheer coincidence stumbled upon a gigantic coca plantation on the Colombian-Panamanian border, Juan Gomez, Antioquia Department governor, reported on 12 May.

The plantation, which according to preliminary assessments covers approximately 150 hectares, was located between two natural parks in Darien (Panama) and Los Catios (Colombia).

Gomez said the researchers from the Colombian universities of Antioquia and Cauca Departments were doing a research project in the area when they found the crop.

Military spokesmen from the region said the leftist guerrilla Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia reap benefits from the coca plantation.

## Ecuador

### Swiss Company Demands Freezing National Assets

*PA1305182893 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 May 93*

[Text] The Swiss Weston Financial Services Company has demanded Ecuadoran bank assets be frozen, as Ecuador has not complied with its obligations. In view of this, it has temporarily frozen a $4 million account of the Ecuadoran Petroleum Fleet as well as a Chase Manhattan and a Swiss Bank account, each worth $200,000.

The national [word indistinct] cannot touch its funds, and according to unofficial reports, it has closed the accounts of those banks.

## Paraguay

### Deputies Call for Termination of U.S. Envoy's Tour

*PY1305192893 Asuncion Cerro Cora Sistema Nacional de Television Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 May 93*

[Text] Members of the Colorado bloc at the Chamber of Deputies today criticized the role played by U.S. Ambassador Jon Glassman in the electoral process that concluded on 9 May. The speakers went as far as to request that Glassman's tour of duty in our country be terminated. One of the speakers was Deputy Sandino Gill Oporto, who said:

[Begin recording] We want to congratulate the Paraguayan people for their extraordinary display of civic maturity, especially the Colorado people, who were the winners of the 9 May elections despite the flaws observed in their candidates and in the national leadership. Deeply offended by irresponsible radio stations which launched a crude and vile attack against their party, the Colorado people reacted and massively went to the polls to give this wonderful victory to their beloved party. Thus, we want to pay tribute to the Paraguayan people in general, but especially to the Colorado Party for this beautiful civic celebration. No one lost here. The only loser in this electoral wrestling match is Ambassador Jon Glassman. [applause]

Ambassador Glassman wanted a different party to take the reins of the government. It is his simplistic view that we should follow the U.S. system, in which presidents rotate periodically in a practice that can be compared to cosmetic political change; that is, making changes that will ultimately change nothing. For instance, replacing a Democratic president with a Republican president is part of the U.S. ambassador's outlook, which can be compared to that of a frog which can only see the portion of sky that is visible from the hole in which it is sitting. He cannot appreciate shades of color. For him, things are either black or white. There are people like him, with simplistic mentalities.

On a previous occasion I described Ambassador Glassman as an insolent man. I now have further proof to reaffirm my earlier statement. I consider it completely legitimate for Ambassador Glassman to want the Colorado Party to lose the elections, but what has deeply offended me as a Paraguayan citizen is his attempt to make his opinion prevail at all costs, against the Paraguayan people's will. Mr. Glassman needs the support of 600,000 Paraguayans to make that happen. It has been stated here that a presidential candidate can be elected with 580,000 votes. Glassman needed the support of at least this many voters for the Colorado Party to lose the elections. Against the will of the Paraguayan people, he wanted to impose change by imposing a candidate. This is truly outrageous. He is behaving like that notorious man Walker, who entered Nicaragua with a bunch of bandits and usurped the presidency of Nicaragua.

I want to make it quite clear here that I am not anti-Yankee. We admire the American people. [end recording]

Deputy Antonio Salum Flecha made similar remarks. He noted, however, that from now on it would be better to look ahead than behind because it has been proven that the Paraguayan people have once and for all guaranteed their participation in this process. Salum said:

[Begin recording] Among the positive points, we should mention the firm commitment by all political parties and movements to resort to the ballot boxes to assume power. Gone for ever is the time of coup attempts and the use of violence. We must also mention the Paraguayan Government's firm decision to keep its promise to hold clean, open elections on its own volition, not yielding to pressure exerted on it by foreign diplomatic agents who have overstepped their specific duties.

Mr. Chairman, Honorable Chamber: Precisely one negative point was the open intervention in our country's domestic affairs by U.S. Ambassador Jon Glassman, who adopted an imperialistic position that is no longer acceptable today.

Glassman's, quote, disclosure, unquote, to all those who wanted to listen to him—on the eve of the 9 May elections—that the National Encounter Alliance was going to win the elections is clearly reprehensible. Either this disclosure was just wishful thinking or it must have been based on information he obtained from his intelligence service which, if this is the case, has proved to be dangerously negligent.

Now is the time to state that the ambassador should have merely transmitted the information to his State Department superiors through confidential channels and not disseminate it publicly. This is how Article 21 of the Vienna Convention should be interpreted.

In light of the failure of his, quote, predictions, unquote, and the negligence of his intelligence services, all the State Department can do now, if the United States wants to continue to maintain cordial relations with Paraguay, is to terminate Glassman's diplomatic tour in our country

because he is no longer an acceptable interlocutor for the government that will be inaugurated on 15 August. [end recording]

### Electoral Tribunal Refuses To Supervise Vote Counting

*PY1305222193 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 13 May 93 p 2*

[All quotation marks as published]

[Text] The capital's Electoral Tribunal [TEC] has turned down a request to supervise the work by the Central Electoral Board [JEC]. The request was submitted by the Authentic Radical Liberal Party, the National Encounter, and the Democratic and Social Coalition. Tribunal member Carlos Mojoli said this morning that the request was turned down on the grounds that it is unwarranted. The resolution however, was not endorsed by Judge Gladys Lahaye, who believes the tribunal does have to supervise the vote counting. Despite this, the request was turned down with the votes of Judges Mojoli and Expedito Rojas.

Mojoli claimed that "Law No. 75 sets forth that the electoral courts do not have to become involved in every major or secondary action related to the 9 May elections. In addition, whenever the electoral courts attempted to exercise their powers, for example by supervising the electoral registry, the Supreme Court has suspended the action."

"Even more so, any resolution by the capital's Electoral Tribunal will be suspended, considering that there is a law that reduced our jurisdiction. It is meaningless to do something that will be canceled later," he claimed.

A JEC power

Judge Expedito Rojas maintained that "the task of receiving electoral records and making the provisional vote counting is an exclusive JEC responsibility, as set forth in Article 3 of Law 75/92, in line with Articles 237 and 238 of the Electoral Code."

He added that "for the supervision to be feasible, the capital's Electoral Tribunal should stand at a higher hierarchical level with respect to the JEC. And this is not stated in any law."

Judge Gladys Lahaye maintained that Article 118 of the Constitution guarantees that votes are secret, and that vote counting should be public and supervised. Considering the situation within the JEC, whose actions are being supervised not only by its own personnel and by non-electoral judicial branch officials, but by party representatives and even foreigners, it is absurd to keep TEC members outside the supervisory task, which I consider a duty."

### JEC Chairman: Latest Vote Count Assures Colorado Victory

*PY1305223893 Asuncion Radio Nanduti in Spanish 2133 GMT 13 May 93*

[Text] Central Electoral Board [JEC] Chairman Luis Ibarra Llano held a news conference a few minutes ago to give reporters the status of the unofficial vote count, giving ticket No. 1 candidates Juan Carlos Wasmosy and Angel Roberto Seifart the victory.

[Begin Ibarra recording] According to result certificates presented to the JEC by the chairmen of the different district electoral boards, the unofficial 9 May election results show the following provisional figures, which we think will no longer change:

Ticket No. 1: Wasmosy-Seifart with 40.34 percent;
Ticket No. 2: Laino-Benitez with 32.10 percent; and
Ticket No. 9: Caballero-Brusquetti with 23.39 percent.

The margin of difference between the three tickets makes the positions mentioned above irreversible. Therefore, the results show that ticket No. 1 of the Colorado Party has finished first, ticket No. 2 of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party has finished second, and ticket No. 9 of the National Encounter Alliance has finished third.

Due to the wide margin separating the three tickets, we can conclude that variations in the order of these positions are no longer possible, even considering the theoretical case of a single ticket winning all the few certificates that have not been counted.

This assertion can be made primarily because the results that have been added up so far have come from documents signed by district electoral board authorities. We therefore must conclude that the winner, according to the provisional vote count, is the Colorado Party and its candidates, Juan Carlos Wasmosy and Angel Roberto Seifart. [end recording]

### Apparent President-Elect Wasmosy Interviewed

*PY1405115893 Asuncion Cerro Cora Sistema Nacional de Television Network in Spanish 0142 GMT 12 May 93*

[Studio interview with apparent Paraguayan President-elect Juan Carlos Wasmosy by Benjamin Fernandez Bogado, including relay from the Buenos Aires Telefe Television program "New Era" hosted by Bernardo Neustadt—live; from the "Our Republic" program]

[Text] [Fernandez] The winner of our recent elections, according to the data we have at hand with approximately 70 percent of the votes counted—and with a margin which in fact establishes that he is the future president of the Republic of Paraguay—is Engineer Juan Carlos Wasmosy, of the Colorodo Party, who is with us here tonight.

Engineer Wasmosy, thanks for coming, congratulations, and it is a pleasure to have you here.

[Wasmosy] Good evening, Benjamin, and good evening to the entire audience of Channel 9. I would like to extend my gratitude to all the directors of this channel for their contributions to this democratic process, and to you as director of the "Our Republic" program, who has been conducting a civic campaign, informing the people, and creating the necessary conditions and climate for this civic festivity which will become part of the political history of our country. We hope that from now on we will never again have to resort to other systems to elect our officials, but only through this democratic process.

[Fernandez] Would you say that the two things coincide, Engineer Wasmosy, that not only you but also the Paraguayan people have won?

[Wasmosy] I think the entire country has won, because in internal party elections we have never had the participation of more than 30 percent of the voters, and now in some localities more than 80 percent of the voters participated. I do not know the final average, but I think it is around 70 percent, which once again shows that the Paraguayan people know how to meet their responsibilities provided they are given an opportunity.

[Fernandez] When you decided to participate in politics, what made you decide that you had a commitment to this country, and on what areas will your government put emphasis?

[Wasmosy] Well, politics demands the administration of the people's interests and social aspirations. I believed I was capable of administrating those interests, with the cooperation of all. I have always had an inclination for service. I was born here, I have grown up here, and it is here that I wish to die. So I thought that this democratic opening was an opportune time to test and compare forces with the other political parties and movements, heading the majority, nationalist, agrarian, and humanist Colorado Party.

[Fernandez] What will Engineer Wasmosy be as president? A man who will deal with state economic reforms as the first priority—the economic reforms, or the social reforms?

[Wasmosy] First of all we will try to streamline the economy, perhaps with a balanced budget, which is essential, and then giving broad incentives to private initiative, which is the driving force of the entire economy. With that we are going to generate more employment opportunities, which is what the Paraguayan people need. The state will play its specific role in the education and health areas as well, and in creating the necessary infrastructure for sustained devleopment.

[Fernandez] Concerning education, 60 percent of the people in this country are still living under marginal educational conditions. What will you do in that part of your government?

[Wasmosy] It will be a national obsession, because we are in a process of integration, and education and training are essential if we do not want to remain on the sidelines.

[Fernandez] What about privatization?

[Wasmosy] Privatization will be implemented in the broad sense of the word. It will be done in a a unique way, as here we cannot implement an intensive privatization program, as in other countries. We have to set the priorities, and then negotiate with union organizations the basic conditions, so that the purchaser of a company will never stop safeguarding the workers' interests.

[Fernandez] You mentioned a key word: negotiate. Will that also be the main rule in Congress?

[Wasmosy] Here we can mention two main aspects: dialogue and agreement. These are going to be the main guidelines in this process and in this government, so as to achieve sustained development and a true national accord.

[Fernandez] You are a civil engineer. Will infrastructure plans be a priority in this country without roads—which also implies the impossibility of reaching developed centers and transporting harvested goods?

[Wasmosy] That will come within the government plan we have outlined, the general infrastructure guidelines, so that farmers will no longer lose 20 percent of their crops because of inclement weather. That also includes communications, because we think that the three main pillars of development are energy, transport, and communications.

[Fernandez] Engineer Wasmosy is here with us. The international press is very much interested in learning about his ideas. More than 300 reporters have been in Paraguay over the past few days. Bernardo Neustadt, host of the Argentine Telefe Television program "New Era," has expressed interest in speaking—in an exclusive satellite link from the studios of Channel 9, and for all of Argentina and a large part of our common America—about the plans, ideas, and concepts of the newly elected Paraguayan president.

We are now on the line with Bernardo Neustadt's program "New Era." We are going to Argentina, therefore, through Telefe Television, which has a great audience in Argentina and now has this opportunity through Channel 9 to share part of our program. This is the signal we are now going to share with Argentina.

[Neustadt] It is now 2255. Just a few hours ago, Paraguay gained its first president-elect who is not a member of the military. He is a man well acquainted with Argentina. He is looking at me from Asuncion. I am talking about Engineer Juan Carlos Wasmosy. The newspapers here say he is a magnate, a businessman, an engineer. He had a lot to do with Yacyreta [joint Argentine-Paraguayan dam project]. Good evening, Mr. President.

[Wasmosy] Good evening, Bernardo. It is a pleasure to speak with you. It was very kind of you to invite me on your program "New Era"—which also goes for Channel 9's program "Our Republic"—and give me a chance to get in

contact with the almost two generations of Paraguayans who were warmly welcomed by your country for political reasons. I hope that from now on we may all unite and grow together, not by forcing people into exile but rather within the atmosphere, the climate of harmony that must unite all Latin Americans.

[Neustadt] Mr. newly elected president, will this be a new era for Paraguay?

[Wasmosy] Obviously. It will be a time in which agreements and dialogue will be the symbols of the new era that has started here, under the Colorado government which is going to consolidate it.

[Neustadt] Were you the Armed Forces' preferred candidate for president?

[Wasmosy] Well, I engaged in politics without consulting General Rodriguez, Blas N. Riquelme [Colorado Party chairman], or anybody. Later on, in my capacity as a member of the Colorado Party, I obviously participated in the internal party elections and obtained the support of nine Colorado groups, and lately the reconciliation of all the Colorados who have proven, during these elections, that united this party cannot be defeated here in Paraguay.

[Neustadt] Why has a businessman like you engaged in politics?

[Wasmosy] As you know, politics entail administering the peoples' interests and aspirations. I feel capable of administering those hopes, these aspirations—with the help of all my fellow countrymen—and of reviving the true Colorado doctrine.

[Neustadt] Do you believe in a free market policy, in privatizing, in nationalizing?

[Wasmosy] Not at all. The Colorado Party is not in favor of state control. Quite the contrary. Our program, which we and others considered the best program presented during the electoral campaign, seeks to streamline our economy by balancing our budget and providing strong incentives for private enterprise. We are going to get the state to fulfill its specific role.

[Neustadt] How old are you, Mr. President? Can you hear me? How old are you?

[Wasmosy] I am 54 years old, Bernardo. I can barely hear you. I am 54 years old.

[Neustadt] My last question is: What are you going to do with former President Stroessner?

[Wasmosy] Look, I am not going to prohibit anybody from entering the country. However, all those who have something pending in court will have to face that. But we are not going to prevent any fellow countrymen or foreigners who wants to come help us build the fatherland from entering the country.

[Neustadt] How many Paraguayan citizens do you think live in Argentina?

[Wasmosy] Some 500,000, taking into account that since 1950, after the 1947 revolution, there was practically an invasion into the neighboring [Argentine] provinces in particular, and also to Buenos Aires. There are therefore practically two generations of Paraguayans living in Argentina.

[Neustadt] Let me tell you that you have a pleasant face. I will be pleased to meet you soon. At least I have managed to get you to smile. Are you a magnate?

[Wasmosy] Well, all that glitters is not gold. I am a person who has worked since childhood. I have learned from the experiences of my elders, and managed to join forces with other businessmen, with other colleagues, and I was successful. I must thank my lucky stars; I have absolutely no grounds for complaining. I have lived through many hardships, mind you, but life has given me years of plenty. I was born and raised here, and intend to die here, and I am in the political arena to do things to the best of my ability—I have more than enough of a vocation to serve others—for my fellow countrymen, with whom I want to build a great country and consolidate democracy.

[Neustadt] With clean hands, Mr. President?

[Wasmosy] Of course. You may rest assured that we are going to fight both private and public corruption. By means of an efficient, straight, and above-board administration, we will seek to garner the support of all taxpayers.

[Neustadt] We wish you and your country the best of luck. I am at your entire disposal, and thank you very much for granting this first interview to Argentina.

[Wasmosy] Thank you very much, Bernardo. I hope we will get together to have a cup of coffee when I visit Argentina, and if you are available we will talk about the new Paraguay.

[Neustadt] Goodbye. Good night.

[Fernandez] I would like to elaborate on something that Neustadt has just said, namely that he was struck by your smile. Here many people comment that you could have been an arrogant person, given the fact that you have so much money. Has anybody told you this before?

[Wasmosy] Well, I am quite an unpretentious and frank person. I care little about protocol. I am a straightforward person. Sometimes people misinterpret a smile as indicating a mocking air, which I am far from having. This is why I now try to look more serious.

[Fernandez] What experience did you derive from the election campaign? In what aspects did it help you to grow as a human being?

[Wasmosy] I believe that humans are capable of withstanding practically anything and, I might add, can even get used to nearly everything. Hence I have been able to sympathize with my fellow men. I think I have grown in nobility.

I have learned to tolerate people more, and to talk with people who do not share my opinion. I would say I learned to be more tolerant. This is a training stage, during this transition period, for what the future government will be. Dialogue and understanding will be the signs of our times if we really want to work for the well-being of our people.

[Fernandez] What hurt you most of the things that were said about you during the campaign?

[Wasmosy] The slander, the insults, the unfounded criticisms, the charge that I had been a member of the Liberal Party. They resorted to any means to stain my name. But I have always trusted in myself, and I say that the truth is slow in coming but it finally comes, and truth always prevails.

[Fernandez] Engineer Wasmosy, when you entered the elections you began with devastating internal party elections. Was it more difficult to win the internal than the general elections?

[Wasmosy] Yes. At least in the general elections I had the opportunity to discuss my government program. In the internal elections I did not have that opportunity. I attended several debates, and the only thing I received were affronts and slander. I had to refute totally unfounded charges. I think the good civic behavior of the people could be observed in the general elections.

[Fernandez] Didn't you get tired of the campaign at any time?

[Wasmosy] Never. I am very tenacious; I can stand anything.

[Fernandez] What gave you the power to continue?

[Wasmosy] I think I am a strong believer in God. I like challenges, and I trust myself completely.

[Fernandez] What is the part of your personality you like best?

[Wasmosy] Perhaps that I am very sincere, though sometimes this plays against me. But I also have the courage to face all challenges, the good things of life as well as the things that test me.

[Fernandez] You have fallen several times in your life, and have risen back up.

[Wasmosy] Yes.

[Fernandez] Didn't you sometimes think that this, too, would be a fall?

[Wasmosy] No, I completely trusted that I would reach my goal and that I would win by a wide margin, as I did.

[Fernandez] Are you a typical Colorado, engineer?

[Wasmosy] Well, I do not know how to label one. We live in a Republic, and there are no titles of nobility within political parties; this is not a monarchy. I think each person must be self- made. I never said that my grandfather or great grandfather was Colorado. I think that being either a good or bad Colorado depends oneself, and in these internal and general elections I want to demonstrate to my public whether I am a good Colorado or not.

[Fernandez] Luis Maria Argana is probably watching this program. What would you tell him?

[Wasmosy] That if he wants to receive me, I will go to his house and invite him to join us. We are facing a challenge, and no one is being excluded. We want everyone to work with us. If he is a Colorado, why shouldn't he come to the party of Bernardino Caballero [Colorado Party founder]?

[Fernandez] Weren't you hurt that some Colorados worked against you?

[Wasmosy] Well, as human beings we all have weaknesses, and one must be tolerant. Of course I cannot say I liked it. Logically, I think that if we have disagreements within a party, these problems should be discussed inside the party, and we must not seek other opposition parties which at one time threatened the stability of our party in government.

[Fernandez] During this vote tally, aren't you surprised that the opposition, Guillermo Caballero Vargas or Domingo Laino, have not yet recognized their defeat?

[Wasmosy] Well, Guillermo Caballero has phoned me. I believe Domingo Laino will do the same within a couple of hours because the vote count is in its final stages.

[Fernandez Bogado] What did Guillermo Caballero say?

[Wasmosy] He phoned me and said: Well look Wasmosy, according to the figures, the numbers are in your favor and I am calling to congratulate you. At this point, I replied: Look Guillermo, we will be taking a couple of days off to calm down before sitting down to a dialogue. I believe all of us must achieve a consensus and negotiate to strengthen this democratic process.

[Fernandez Bogado] You will be implementing a consensus government program, do you believe National Encounter [EN] legislators will be better disposed to achieve this consensus than the PLRA [Authentic Radical Liberal Party] legislators?

[Wasmosy] I believe there are people who share our same views within both the EN and the PLRA.

[Fernandez Bogado] Mr. Wasmosy you have been very kind. I know you are very busy in the aftermath of the elections. Are you going to take sometime off?

[Wasmosy] Benjamin, those who are the busiest are generally the ones who find the time to do things.

[Fernandez Bogado] What are your immediate plans? Is it true you are going to take two or three days to rest?

[Wasmosy] No, no. I am now heading to a reception. Tomorrow, I will go to the stadium to watch the Cerro Porteno soccer game. On Thursday, I will be going to the

country. I will be spending a couple of days there. But I will be back in Asuncion for the [Independence Day] parade and Te Deum. It will be the first time I will be attending [an official ceremony] as candidate elect...

[Fernandez Bogado interrupts] As president elect. Mr. Wasmosy, I am really quite thankful. You have always been very kind to explain your thoughts. Two years ago you were in these same studios and we engaged in a very harsh argument about the role of journalists. Did you ever have the feeling that journalists were against you?

[Wasmosy] I would say that a member of the media is completely against us But I hope that after the implementation of a courageous government program that will be for the benefit of the entire people and our ethical condcut, it will review its policy and admit that they are wrong. I think there is human greatness in all of us and I hope this will be the case.

[Fernandez Bogado] Do you believe in the freedom of the press?

[Wasmosy] Yes, I do. I hope all media owners will truly allow their journalists to have their own opinion and cease to direct their thoughts, that is, I hope they will place national interests above their own.

[Fernandez Bogado] Will you take reprisals against these people?

[Wasmosy] Absolutely not. There is equal opportunity for all in this country. No one will be persecuted whenever he complies with the law.

[Fernandez Bogado] When you assume the presidency, will your spokesman summon journalists to instruct them how to think and what to write?

[Wasmosy] I haven't done so throughout the presidential camapign although I think I have endured a record of slanders and insults. If I have endured this, it is because I am used to these sort of things.

[Fernandez Bogado] Mr. Wasmosy, thank you for your time. Congratulations, you have been very kind in responding to our invitation, to address the Argentine people through the Tiempo Nuevo program conducted by Bernardo Neustadt, and also to find time to discuss important national issues. Moreover, on 9 May all citizens, no matter who they voted for, were truly proud of being Paraguayans.

[Wasmosy] I would also like to thank you for the numerous times you have invited me to your program and also wish you the best in the important scholarship you have obtained in the United States which was also granted to renowned personalities who later became president. So I hope you will also have the chance to sit in the presidential chair in the future. I wish you a brief but fruitful stay. After your return, I hope you will help us in strengthening our democracy. We need the help of all so that together we may forge the destiny that our children deserve and achieve the dream of our forefathers and of so many other martyrs who died for the same cause, that is, achieving a better fatherland.

[Fernandez Bogado] Mr. Wasmosy congratulations...

[Wasmosy interrupts] Thank you Benjamin, you are very kind...

[Fernandez Bogado interupts] You have been very kind in being with us tonight...

[Wasmosy] Thank you very much.

[Fernandez Bogado] That was Engineer Juan Carlos Wasmosy, the president of Paraguay as of 15 August. He was with us tonight addressing not only Paraguayans but also many Latin American countries through the Tiempo Nuevo program.

## Foreign Pressure Forces Postponement of Entry Into GATT

*PY1305001593 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 12 May 93 p 10*

[Excerpt] Pressure from Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay has caused the postponement of Paraguay's entry into the GATT until 16 June. Paraguay agreed to the petition by the three countries, which want to analyze, within the common foreign tariff of the Mercosur [Common Market of the South], the impact of our entry into GATT.

Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alexis Frutos Vaesken this morning announced that Paraguay's entry into GATT was to have been voted on today, "but unfortunately we received the ambassadors from Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay yesterday, who requested this postponement."

Frutos Vaesken said he consulted with the economic team ministers and President Andres Rodriguez. The decision was taken to accept the request by the three Mercosur members.

Frutos Vaesken said: "We agreed to the request, on the condition that Paraguay's entry is considered at the next GATT session on 15 and 16 June. Existing agreements will be honored."

The foreign minister said the Mercosur members asked our government "for a gesture of goodwill, which is understandable and almost compulsory among members in a common enterprise."

He said he received the report from Geneva about the suspension as a result of this request, but that Paraguay's entry into GATT will be irrevocably treated within one month at the most. [passage omitted]